

White, Isaiah H.

Papers, 1862-1865

Richmond, Va.

Section A

~~SEE~~

52 items

SEE SHELF LIST

9-26-60

White, Isaiah H. Papers, 1862-1865. Richmond,
Va. 52 items Sketch.

Isaiah H. White was born in Accomack County, Va., July 24, 1838, the son of Samuel C. White (1799-1888). He received his M. D. from the Medical College of Virginia in 1861, entering the Confederate Army in April, 1862, as assistant surgeon at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. In July, 1862, he became surgeon of the 14th Louisiana Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia. When the prison at Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., opened in Feb., 1864, Dr. White was appointed surgeon of this military prison's hospital.

White, Isaiah H.

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His papers open with a copy of General Orders No. 95 by Gen. Samuel Cooper on Nov. 25, 1862, to make better provision for the sick and wounded in the Confederacy. In May, 1864, he was placed by the Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore in charge of the guard and prison at Andersonville. Crowded conditions there forced Gen. John Henry Winder to locate a new military prison, Camp Lawton, near Millen, Ga., in August - October, 1864. His General Order No. 82, Oct. 6, 1864, places Surgeon R. R. Stevenson in charge of the garrison quarters, possibly med-

White, Isaiah H.

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ical, at Camp Sumter vacated by the move of personnel to Camp Lawton. By Oct., 1864, Dr. White was acting as Chief Surgeon and Inspector of C. S. Military Hospitals in Ga. and Ala., with headquarters at Camp Lawton. Col. Geo. C. Gibbs of Camp Sumter issues orders revealing camp routine of the Andersonville garrison. General Orders No. 84 (a copy) is sent to Surgeon R. R. Stevenson, announcing the appointment of General Winder as Commissary General of Prisons east of the Mississippi River, Nov., 1864. His General Orders No. 2 announces change of headquarters

White, Isaiah H.

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from Columbia, S.C., to Augusta, Ga. About Nov. 1, Surgeon White was ordered to Richmond, Va., to aid in construction of hospital accommodations. He had made a strong plea for funds for prison hospitals which he had not been able to get from the Commissary and Quartermaster departments. When Winder became Commissary General of Prisons, he evidently brought Dr. White back to Georgia, where he became Chief Surgeon of hospitals attached to military prisons east of the Mississippi River. His first duty was to relieve Savannah of a large number of sick, tak-

White, Isaiah H.

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ing them to Florence, S.C. He was ordered (General Orders No. 5) to inspect hospitals at Salisbury, N.C., and Columbia, S.C.

Dr. White began to receive reports from surgeons, such as Richard O. Curry of Salisbury on Dec. 22, 1864, on sanitary conditions in their commands. Thos. L. Ogier, Medical Director of the Department of S.C., Ga., and Fla., writes to Winder concerning command of medical personnel. On Dec. 31, 1864, White receives his Chief Surgeon's appointment from Surgeon General Moore. In Jan. of 1865, Dr. White's headquarters are

White, Isaiah H.

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at Columbia, S.C., and he is handling administrative details at Winder's office as chief medical officer of prisons. He calls on all surgeons in charge of military prison hospitals for reports, ca. Jan. 10, 1865. Octavius White gives the plan of organization for the military hospital at Florence, S.C. Reports and accounts come to Dr. White from Columbia, S.C., Andersonville, Ga., Salisbury, N.C., Richmond, Va., and Florence S.C.

The approach of the U.S. Army under General Sherman results in changes in military prison

White, Isaiah H.

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hospitals. On Feb. 26, 1865, Surgeon R. R. Stevenson is ordered by Dr. White to proceed to High Point, N.C., with medical and hospital property of the prison department. Surgeon General Moore telegraphs to concentrate medical property at Charlotte, Mar. 16, 1865. Medical officers begin to gather in North Carolina. Dr. White has headquarters at the military prison at Salisbury, N.C., where he seems to have clashed with General Bradley T. Johnson on Mar. 13, 1865.

With General Winder's death in Jan., 1865, Dr. White was attached to the commands of Gener-

White, Isaiah H.

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als W. M. Gardner and Daniel Ruggles. He is mentioned in the trial proceedings of Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison. He returned to Richmond, Va., lectured at the Medical College of Virginia, and became acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital Service in 1886.

White, John

Recon

Papers, 1819-1828

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

XIII - D

15 items

1 item added,

4-7-67

8-14-72

White, John. Papers, 1819-1828. Baltimore,
Baltimore Co., Md.

The papers of John White are those of the cashier of the office of discount and deposit in the Baltimore branch of the second Bank of the United States. They deal with routine commercial transactions as well as reveal the officers of this branch. Nathaniel Williams was its director and R. B. Magruder its attorney.

1 item added, 8-14-72: Letter of Feb. 22,

White, John

2

1823, from George Hoffman to White which originally accompanied a letter he had drafted for White to send to one C. Smith about White's claims on Smith's bank.

129 White, John

4L-2593
Recon

Ration Book 4th Regiment of Continental
Troops in Georgia. May - July. 1778.
Showing the issuings of every article
and species of provision and to whom.

30 pp.

Board.

21 x 31 cm.

Copy available on microfilm.

APR 7 1938

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

White, John

Ration Book, 4th Regiment of Continental
Troops in Georgia, May - July, 1778

Georgia

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of volume in the Manuscript Department

8-3-79

F-2594

Treasure Room

Recon c

White, John, and John Bolling

Day book. 1817-1818; 1826-1848

Oxford, North Carolina

NOV 5 1933

MSS.

x

White, John J., fl. 1850s.

Papers, 1850-1857.

56 items.

Lawyer in Gallatin, Tennessee.

Summary: Chiefly letters to White regarding the business of his law practice, including settlement of claims and estates, collection on notes, and land sales and warrants. Twenty are from A.A. Cassiday of Louisville, Ky., concerning the settlement of an estate and claim to slaves in the Tennessee and Mississippi courts. Other letters to White are primarily from Tennessee but also from Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Alabama, Texas, and North Carolina.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Presbyterian Church and

NcD 03 DEC 90 22767942 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

White, John J., fl. 1850s.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

ministers, the principal of an academy,
and politics are other topics.

Correspondents include Cortlandt Van
Rensselaer and White's brother A.H.
White.

1. Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt, 1808-
1860. 2. Lawyers--Tennessee. 3.
Courts--Tennessee. 4. Courts--
Mississippi. 5. Presbyterian Church--
Tennessee. 6. Slavery--United States.
7. Practice of law--Tennessee. 8.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

White, John W.

NUCMC

Recon

Papers, 1858-1870

Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland

1-C

3 vols.

2-22-84

White, John W. Papers. Middletown, Frederick
County, Maryland

John W. White, merchant, operated a general store at Middletown. He opened his business in the autumn of 1865 when he began John W. White & Co.'s Ledger A, 1865-1868, that is in this collection. Ledger A (256 ff.) was used extensively during 1865-1867. Entries for 1868 are numerous but not as numerous as those for the earlier years. There are a small number of scattered entries for 1869 and 1870, usually

White, John W.

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settlements entered on old accounts. There is at least one notation (f. 189) in which an account is noted as being forwarded to the "New Ledger," an indication that the business continued and that Ledger B was in use probably as early as 1868. Although entries in Ledger A were posted into it from a daybook, the accounts in Ledger A still contain considerable detail about the transactions, goods purchased, prices, etc. Customers paid their bills with goods and services as well as with cash.

The two other account books are not volumes that were used in a real business. They are exercise books used in the study of bookkeeping. This conclusion is suggested by the notation in Exercise Book I, "Book Keeping and Penmanship by Charles White, Middletown, Md., February Seventeenth, 1858." The contents of both volumes illustrate a variety of account book forms, and dates and places vary. A particularly interesting aspect of these volumes is that both belonged, at least in part, to George C.

White, John W.

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of the volumes.

Accounting Exercise Book I has such sections as: Daybook Double Entry; Day Book or Blotter; Index to Day-Book; Journal; Index to the Ledger, Merchant's Form; Bank Book, etc. George C. White's name and the date of March 15, 1858, appear on the front cover. Penmanship practice is evident on some pages, and both volumes are written in fine hands.

Accounting Exercise Book II includes such sections as: Day-Book, Mechanic's Form; Index

White, John W.

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White whose name appears on them, once with the date 1858. There is an account for George C. White in Ledger A (ff. 63, 184, 208) in which successive monthly wages are recorded. He worked in the store and not many years after he used these bookkeeping exercise books. The source of these exercises is not indicated. It is possible that these exercise books were written and used by more than one student, especially George C. White and Charles Edwin C. White both of whose names appear in at least one

White, John W.

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and Ledger, Mechanic's Form; Day-Book or Blotter, Merchant's Form; Index to the Day Book; Journal, Merchant's Form; examples of a promissory note, receipt, joint note; etc. This volume also presumably dates from about 1858.

Recon

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White, Josiah

Papers, 1846[?]

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Section A

1 vol.

7-14-59

White, Josiah. Papers, 1846 [?]. Philadelphia, Pa. 1 vol. Sketch.

This item is a 36-page typescript copy of the autobiography of Josiah White (1781-1850) under the title of Josiah White's History Given by Himself. This booklet is no. 40 of 100 copies printed privately ca. 1909 by, presumably, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is listed in the Library of Congress catalogue of printed cards. It relates to the circumstances which led to the introduction of canal navigation and the use of anthracite coal in Pa. This booklet may have been written in 1846.

White tells about his apprenticeship to a

White, Josiah.

2

Philadelphia hardware merchant, whose business adventures and misadventures are duly chronicled.

In 1802, White establishes his own hardware store in Philadelphia. After early reverses, he prospers and ca. 1808, having made his planned retirement fund of \$40,000, sells out and retires.

He then travels to Ga. with a planter friend who is kindly received by his slaves there. Yet, on the whole, concludes white Northerners are better off than Southern slaveowners. In some parts of the South patrols are established to prevent slave uprisings: and only a third of the

White, Josiah

3

Blacks are prime hands.

In 1810 White buys the falls of the Schuylkill River for \$14,000 to develop its water power and encounters financial difficulties for some seven years. In 1812-1813, he petitions the Pa. legislature to improve the river, and a bill is passed in 1814-1815. He sells seven-sixteenths of his interest in the falls. In 1819 he sells out for a big profit and pays his debts. Meanwhile he has acquired a wife and children.

With two business associates, one of whom turns out to be dishonest, White leases the Lehigh Mine Company's anthracite coal lands in

White, Josiah.

4

1818. The trouble caused by the crook is recounted in detail. In 1820 the undesirable colleague gets out, and his remaining claims are later bought by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

White's scheme is to mine the old anthracite coal lands and send the coal on rafts down the Lehigh River, which must first be made navigable by small wing dams, channel walls, etc., to Philadelphia, where interest in coal as a fuel to replace wood must be stimulated. A number of prominent Philadelphia businessmen and others as well decline to invest in the scheme. Stephen

White, Josiah.

5

Girard, John Rodgers, Count Joseph Bonaparte, Jacob Cist, the Stille family in Philadelphia, and others are mentioned. But still others do invest and White finally succeeds. In 1820 the coal mining company and the navigation company are amalgamated under the title of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which is chartered in 1822.

In 1823 almost 6,000 tons of anthracite coal go on rafts down the Lehigh River to Philadelphia. During the next two years sales of coal and coal stoves there soar, and more coal goes

White, Josiah.

6

there to meet the increased demand.

White's next project is to improve upstream navigation, so that boats can replace rafts. Construction of the Lehigh Canal is accordingly begun in 1827 under the direction of the engineer Canvass White.

Meanwhile in 1823-1824 the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company requests the Pa. Legislature to improve the Delaware River. In 1828, contractors for the State begin work on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Since they do a bad job, they are replaced by Josiah

White, Josiah.

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White, who, by overhauling a large part of the division, completes the job satisfactorily in 1832, whereupon the Lehigh Canal, which is completed in 1829, can be used.

Gov. John Andrew Schulze of Pa. grants authority to charge tolls in 1829. Beginning in 1832 the anthracite coal traffic on the Lehigh River greatly expands. In 1837 Gov. George Wolf of Pa. authorizes tolls on an up-river extension of the canal.

In 1841 a flood causes engineering and financial difficulties to the Lehigh Coal and Navi-

White, Josiah

8

Gation Company. The company arranges a mortgage in this year and is still operating under it in 1846, the apparent date of composition of the booklet.

White concludes his account with a list of his inventions, including rolled nails, cast iron plates to draw wire, sheet iron boats, wire fences, wire bridges, the system of slack water navigation, and the balance lock.

White, Mrs. L.

Recon 0

Paper, 1861

Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Section A

1 item

OCT 30 '50

White, Mrs L. Paper, 1861. Malone, Franklin
Co., New York. 1 item. Sketch.

Letter from Mrs. L. White to her children,
somewhere in the South commenting on the
Northern reaction to the war, disruption of
mail service. A note on the letter says it
was sent by underground to Nashville, Tenn.

White, Mary Ann

Papers, 1820-1892

Wagram (Montpelier), Scotland Co., N.C.

Section A

40 items

10-30-51

White, Mary Ann. Papers, 1820-1892. Wagram
(Montpelier), Scotland Co., N. C.

Correspondence of the White family of Montpelier, N.C. consisting of several letters in the 1820's written from Greenock, Scotland, describing local conditions and family affairs; letters from Canada in 1865 commenting on the fate of the Confederacy and the rumors that R. E. Lee and Jefferson Davis would flee to Canada and take prominent places in Canadian military and political life; family letters to Mary Ann White from friends and relatives in Richmond Co., N. C.

Recon

White, Nathan Smith

Papers, 1821-1842

Charles Town, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

~~Cab. 36~~ 2nd 83:A

52 items

8-10-72

White, Nathan Smith. Papers. Charles Town,
Jefferson Co., W. Va.

Papers of Nathan Smith White, a lawyer of Charles Town, W. Va. Biographical information on him can be found in the collection. He was born about 1814 in Barnesville, Montgomery Co., Md., one of a large number of children of a prosperous tobacco farmer. He attended Princeton University from 1833 to 1837, read law in Winchester, Va., for a while and then studied it at Yale University. In late 1840, White settled in

White, Nathan Smith

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Charles Town, after finding Kentucky overpopulated with lawyers.

Most of the letters are written by close friends and relatives to White, and they contain primarily family news. Some of them, though, contain information about local politics, religious revivals, economic conditions, tobacco culture, and courtship practices. During the period that White attended Princeton, his father often wrote about the value of education and gave advice on how to make the most of his oppor-

White, Nathan Smith

3

tunity. A letter dated Jan. 23, 1839, gives a good description of frontier life in Illinois and of the different types of pioneers. There are also a report card from Princeton and a rough draft of a speech.

MSS.

**6th 16:C White, R. L. C.
Papers, 1852-1861.**

21 items.

Autograph collector from Tennessee.

Collection is composed of autographs solicited and collected by R.L.C. White of Lebanon, Tennessee. Most of the signatures are from government figures in Washington. A note is also included, dated March 10, 1860, written from Washington, DC by Charles Francis Adams in response to a request for an autograph.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

lcs

MSS.

2nd 51:A White, R. W.

Papers, 1887-1908.

507 items.

Virginia resident.

**Preliminary description: General
business.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

lcs

NcD

26 NOV 96

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NDHYme

White, Thomas Jr.

Letters and Papers. 1829-1885.

Louisburg, North Carolina

Cab. 92

223 pieces

JUL 24 1941

WHITE, Thomas Jr. Letters and Papers. 1829-
1885. Louisburg, North Carolina. Sketch.
223 pieces.

Thomas White, Jr., was a general merchant; he inherited an already established business from his father. He attended the University of North Carolina from 1845 to 1848, was a railway agent and a captain of the Confederate States Army, and died October 11, 1904.

This collection is interesting in its letters of application and recommendation for employment, descriptions of life at resorts (White Sulphur Springs and Jones Spring), and North Carolina Army Forage Requisition Orders.

Recom

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White, Thomas Willis

Papers, 1835-1842

Richmond, Va.

Section A

42 items

added 10-30-51

8

"

(photos)

APR 5 '51

GUIDE

White, Thomas Willis. Papers, 1835-1842.
Richmond, Va. 42 items. Sketch.

Letters of White (1788-1843), founder and editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, to Lucian Minor (1802-1858), legal scholar, temperance advocate, and editorial advisor to the Messenger. Letters deal largely with editorial policy; articles, reviews, and contributors; the perennial financial difficulties of the periodical. (See DAB for sketches of White and Minor). (Publ. in Tyler Mag. Apr. 1936)

8 items added 10-30-51. Photostats of additional letters to Lucian Minor

White, Thomas Willis

see

Abernathy Library of American Literature

White, Van Russell. Papers. Mebane,
North Carolina.

The anterior chronological parameter of the White papers is represented by two documents divorced in subject content from the remainder of the collection. One is a North Carolina land grant to William Mebane of 194 acres in Orange County dated March 9, 1778. Attached to this title is a survey of the property by Samuel Bradford dated June 4, 1800.

The bulk of the White papers deals with the service of Lt. Col. White with the U.S. Army

in China during the 1945-1949 civil war between Communist and Nationalist forces. As a neutral member of several conflict control teams, he served in Hupeh province near Hankow, in Shensi province, at Nanking, at Peking, and in Hopeh province at Shih Chia Chuang. Dates of extensive coverage are from Feb. 5, 1946 to Feb. 10, 1947.

Primary duties of the control teams were to police truces, investigate violations, supervise railway repairs, and to assist evacuation

of casualties from disputed territory. Most of the complaints in this collection are from the Communists, for whom the war went badly in the Hankow sector during this period. Some documents are in Chinese, though most have been translated. Many include annotated, manuscript maps of localities in which an incident has occurred. There are also administrative papers which reveal the insurmountable obstacles faced by the peace-keeping effort

Of special interest are team histories compiled by Lt. Col. White; there are seven of

these, counting fragments. They range in time span from an eleven month period to one of two days. They are indispensable for placing other documents in context.

Also noteworthy are English translations of two general directives (Mar. 23 and May 16, 1946). These are attempts by leaders of both factions to lay down guidelines for a national cease fire.

Miscellaneous documents in Chinese include safe conduct passes, social invitations, and two photo portraits of Chinese officers.

There are 21 photographs dealing chiefly with agriculture and wartime conditions. There are also 19 colored post cards of scenes of West Lake, Hangchow, Chekiang province.

The posterior chronological parameter of the White papers is marked by a copy of the Duke Alumni Register (March 1974) featuring an article on the million dollar collection of Chinese art donated to the university by the Van Russell Whites.

MSS.

Sec. A, F:5986

White, W. A.

Papers, 1859-1904.

23 items.

N.C. justice of the peace.

Collection contains legal documents, summonses, and receipts relating to White, and a record book, 1888-1900, kept by White as justice of the peace.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Justices of the peace--North Carolina--Caldwell County. 2. Court records--North Carolina--Caldwell County. 3. Caldwell County (N.C.)--History. 4. Genre: Legal instruments. 5. Genre: Legal documents.

Recon 0

White, Walter C.

Papers, 1836-1857

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

Section A

8 items

GUIDE

OCT 29 '51

White, Walter C. Papers. 1836-1857. New Orleans, La. 8 items. Sketch.

Letters of Walter C. White, banking agent for Merle & Company of New Orleans, relating largely to his business in the Republic of Texas.

OCT 29 '51

MSS.

6th 10:B White, Walter Stuart.

Letter, 1892.

1 item.

Durham, England genealogist.

Collection consists of White's letter relating to his work, REGISTER BOOK OF THE CHRISTENINGS, WEDDINGS, AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE PARISH OF LEYLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, 1653-1710, (Manchester: 1890).

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Register of births, etc.--
Lancaster, Eng. 2. Genealogy--Great
Britain. 3. Lancaster (England)--
History. 4. Great Britain--Genealogy.
5. Genre: Gen ealogy.**

NcD

09 FEB 98

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NDHYme

White, William F.

Papers, 1862-1864

Mason, Effingham Co., Illinois

Cab. 66

1 vol.

12-6-72

White, William F. Papers. Mason, Effingham Co.,
Illinois

William F. White (1831-) was an officer in the U.S. Army during the Civil War. Originally he had been a sergeant in Company B of the 38th Infantry Regiment, but in April, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant in that company. In February, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of captain and elected captain of Company B. White had had considerable illness while in the Army and for that reason was assigned to the 56th Company, 1st Battalion of the Invalid Corps in Sep-

White, William F.

2

tember, 1863. More specific details on White's promotions are given in Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois (Vol. III, p.78). In his diary, the entry for Aug. 11, 1864, notes that he is in Company E. Facts in the diary, such as mention of Major John B. Callis and Colonel George W. Gile, indicate that White was in the 1st Brigade, 7th Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the successor to the Invalid Corps. This Brigade was stationed in Washington, D. C. as was White. He was married and had children.

White, William F.

3

The volume is a diary covering the period from Dec. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1864. In 1862 and part of 1863, White was stationed in various places in Tennessee. Although the 38th Illinois Regiment was not engaged in any major battles during this time, White mentioned several skirmishes with Confederate troops. He also gave the names of other regiments with which he was fighting, such as the 21st Illinois, the 101st Ohio, and the 15th Wisconsin. Much of the diary is devoted to the day-to-day activities of an army officer: picket duty, inspections, drills, foraging, and marching.

White, William F.

4

Of particular interest are copies of a report by Lt. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer and of orders by Col. William P. Carlin. Gilmer's report describes the activities of the 38th Illinois Regiment in December, 1862 and January, 1863. The other document tells of the heroic accomplishments of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division (including the 38th Illinois) during the same period.

See Col. Gilmer's report in the Official Records, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Pt. 2, pp. 969-970, which covers the military activities described by White in his diary on June 25-26, 1863.

White, William F.

5

In September, 1863, White reported to the Invalid Corps in Louisville, Kentucky. The next month the 56th and 62nd Companies moved to Camp Chase, Ohio, where they served primarily on guard duty at the prison there.

White was transferred to Washington, D.C. in May, 1864, and served at Fort Bunker Hill, Fort Totten, and Rush Barracks. The diary from May to December of that year is concerned primarily with White's duties as Field Officer of the Day and on guard duty at prisons and bridges.

White, William F.

6

A long newspaper clipping was pasted in the diary at the end. It gives the appointments by the President in the U.S. Army in 1863 and 1864. White's name is listed in that clipping on page 230 of the diary for appointment as captain.

See the accession record for this collection for an explanation of how the author of the diary was identified.

White, William Henry

Recon ©

Papers, 1877-1893

Norfolk, Norfolk co., Va.

Section A

10-31-51 14 items

GUIDE

White, William Henry. Papers, 1877-1893.
Norfolk, Norfolk, Va. 14 items. Sketch.

Letter to William Henry White, attorney of Norfolk, dealing with land sales, settlement of estates, Virginia Historical Society, the Norfolk and North Carolina Canal Company, and the Democratic Party. Correspondents include Henry Wise Garnett, Basil Gordon, Thomas Tabb, and John O. Wise.

MSS.

L:2595

White and Burwell.

Account book, 1866-1867.

1 v.

**General mercantile firm of Manson
(Warren Co.), N.C.**

**Collection consists of a volume
(100p.) of the mercantile's records.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

Boards 19x31 cm.

**1. Business records--North Carolina--
Warren County. 2. General stores--
Records. 3. Genre: Account book.**

NcD

09 FEB 98

38383861 NDHYme

MSS.

x

White family.

Letters, 1854, 1862.

2 items.

Two letters dated July 21, 1854, and ca. Feb. 16, 1862. The 1854 letter was written by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to Samuel White in Rushford, N.Y. concerning two Revolutionary War pension claims. The 1862 letter was written by Nat Jewell, a Union soldier stationed at Camp California (Alexandria, Va.) to Mrs. Sam White, a friend from Rushford, N.Y. He discusses a celebration in camp at hearing the news about the fall of Fort Donelson, and mentions the following regiments: the New Hampshire 8th and the New York 27th, 61st, and 81st. In addition he notes a visit

NcD 19 JUL 94 30789554 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

White family.

Letters, ... (Card 2)
to Fairfax Seminary, which was being
used as a Union hospital; rebel spies;
illness; and mutual acquaintances
stationed nearby.

1. Fairfax Seminary. 2. New York
Infantry. 27th Regt., 1861-1863. 3.
New York Infantry. 61st Regt., 1861-
1865. 4. New York Infantry. 81st
Regt., 1861-1865. 5. New Hampshire
Infantry. 8th Regt., 1861-1865. 6.
United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Camp California (Alexandria,
Virginia). 7. Fort Donelson--
Tennessee. I. Davis, Jefferson. II.
Jewell, Nat.

White Post (Va.) Post Office

F-6075

Recon

Record Book, 1849-1850

White Post, Clarke Co., Va.

140 pp. Boards 16 1/4 x 38 cm.

(Originally part of the Washington Dearmont
Papers)

10-6-58

Whitefield, George

Papers, 1750-1759

London, England

23-I

3 items *

1-23-67

* Two of these are part of the Frank Baker
Collection of Wesleyana and British Methodism

Whitefield, George. Papers, 1750-1759.
London, England

George Whitefield was a leading Methodist clergyman and evangelist. He was instrumental in establishing the Calvinistic Methodist societies in Great Britain and in fomenting the Great Awakening in America. His preaching missions and philanthropic activities led him to travel extensively throughout Great Britain and her American colonies. His abilities as a preacher inspired many to religious affirmations. He died during one of his evangelistic crusades

Whitefield, George

2

in Newburyport, Mass., and was buried there.

On March 1, 1750, Whitefield wrote an unidentified friend a letter in which he discussed religious affairs in Georgia and South Carolina, praised James Habersham for his activities in Georgia, and expressed support for preaching missions to Negroes.

In a letter of Dec. 14, 1759, to John Ryland, a leading Baptist clergyman, Whitefield praised a young man for his Christian dedication.

A miscellaneous item is a short commentary on an unidentified passage from the Bible.

Whitefield, George

3

The last two items are part of the Frank
Baker Collection of Wesleyana and British
Methodism.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Whitefield, George

Papers, 1737-1779

v. p. in England

1 reel

5-1-63

Negative

Microfilmed by the Library of Congress.

Date of order: 2-6-63. Date received: 4-15-63.

Fund:

Price: \$21.69

Whitefield, George. Papers, 1737-1779.
v. p. in England.

This reel contains approximately 142 letters that were written to George Whitefield from 1737 to 1769 by a considerable number of persons. The letters are arranged in two separate, but chronologically similar, series. The first series includes eighty-six items for which an index of writers and dates appears for the first fifty-two items. The second series of fifty-six items is also indexed by writer and date.

Whitehead, Floyd L.

Recon O

Papers, 1814-1863

Nelson County, Va.

~~Cab. 45~~
And 83:F

71 items
2 vols. recataloged,
3-6-70

OCT 30 '59

Whitehead, Floyd L. Papers, 1814-1863. Nelson
County, Va. 71 items. Sketch.

Invoices, bills, receipts of Whitehead, a slave trader. Also contains scattered poor, militia, and tax records kept by sheriff of Nelson County.

2 vols. recataloged, 3-6-70: A small account book, 1836-1837, was used by Floyd L. Whitehead and Ralph W. Lofftus in their slave trading business. The prices of slaves are given. It was originally cataloged separately

Whitehead, Floyd L.

2

from the collection.

Another small volume includes several newspaper clippings about the Whigs, Henry Clay, and the tariff in 1839, 1844, and possibly other years. It is likely that this volume also belonged to one of the Whiteheads.

MSS.

Sec. A

Whitehead, James A.

Papers, 1860-1861.

15 items.

**Student and later Confederate
Volunteer.**

**Collection contains letters from
Whitehead as a student at Battlesboro,
N.C., 1860, and later as a Confederate
volunteer, written to his sister. They
depict the initial enthusiasm of the
soldiers at the outbreak of the Civil
War, the routine of camp life, army
food, and discipline.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

NcD

09 FEB 98

38386227

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

**Whitehead, James A.
Papers, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Soldiers--Confederate States of
America--Correspondence. 2.
Confederate States of America. Army--
Discipline. 3. Confederate States of
America. Army--Military life. 4.
United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865.**

NcD

09 FEB 98

38386227

NDHYme

Recon

o

Whitehead, Swepson

Letters. 1817-1833.

Portsmouth, Virginia.

Section A

3 pieces

OCT 10 1939

WHITEHEAD, Swepson. Letters. 1817-1833. Portsmouth, Virginia. 3 pieces. Sketch.

Whitehead was apparently a lumber dealer in Portsmouth, Va. Two of the letters refer to this business; the third concerns land speculation and a law suit to recover some slaves.

MSS.

Sec. A

**Whitehead, Swebson.
Papers, 1817-1833.**

3 items.

**Portsmouth (Norfolk Co.), Va. lumber
dealer.**

**Collection contains Whitehead's
business correspondence referring to
the lumber business, land speculation,
and a lawsuit to recover slaves.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Lumber industry--Virginia. 2.
Speculation--Virginia. 3. Slavery. 4.
Portsmouth (Va.)--History.**

NcD

09 FEB 98

38386057

NDHYme

L - 6067

Whitehead, Williamson

Diary, 1861-1864

Fayetteville, N. C., and v. p. in Va.

56 pp.

Cloth

28 1-4 x 21 1-2 cm.

2-14-58

GUIDE

Copy of parts of diary available
on microfilm

Whitehead, Williamson. Diary, 1861-1864.
Fayetteville, N. C. and v. p. in Va. 56 pp.
Sketch.

Whitehead was evidently a member of the 1st N. C. Regt. stationed in various places in Virginia. The diary, which is in typescript, has the usual comments about camp life and affairs of the regiment.

P. 3, capture of Hatteras by Federals; p. 8, 25, regimental elections; pp. 13-16, chaplains; p. 41, brief mention of a fight at Leesburg and supposed plans of General Magruder; p. 45 describes a serenade for Magruder; pp.

Whitehead, Williamson

2

47-48 describes his regiments' welcome home in Nov., 1861; p. 54 mentions prices in Richmond in 1864.

He makes comments throughout about rumors of the progress of the war and the probable moves of the regiments.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Whitehead, Williamson

Diary, 1861-1864

Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C. and
v.p. in Virginia

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of parts of diary in Manuscript Collection
(Aug.-Nov. 1861 & Mar. 1862)

11-20-81

Whitelaw, Pamela (Harrison)

Papers, 1855-1923

Madison County, Virginia

Cab. 45

4-11-60

125 items

1 item added

10-7-38

WHITELAW, Pamela (Harrison). Letters. 1855-1923. Madison County, Virginia. 126 pieces. Sketch.

The collection comprises the personal and family correspondence of Permella (Harrison) Whitelaw. The letters were written by numerous friends and relatives who moved from Va. to Johnson Co., Missouri, Collin Co., Texas, and Attala Co., Miss. The letters contain little material of intrinsic value, but shed some light on the social and economic affairs from 1855 to 1923. There are ten Civil War letters in the collection, although the majority of the correspondence falls in the 1870's and 1880's.

Whitener, Abel Gross

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

NUCMC

Whitener, Basil Lee

RESTRICTED

Papers, 1889-1968 & n. d. (primarily 1957-1968)

Gastonia, Gaston Co., N.C. and Washington,
D. C.

ca. 297,300 items

SEE SHELF LIST

12-22-83

Whitener, Basil Lee. Papers. Gastonia, Gaston Co. and Washington, D. C.

Basil Lee Whitener (1915-), congressman and lawyer, was born in York County, South Carolina. He graduated from Rutherford Junior College in 1933, attended the University of South Carolina from 1933 to 1935, and received the LL. B. degree from Duke University in 1937. Admitted to the North Carolina Bar in 1937, he entered the general practice of law in Gastonia, N.C. Whitener was active in the Junior Chamber

Whitener, Basil Lee

2

of Commerce, serving as organizer and first president of the Gastonia chapter in 1938 and then as vice president and later president of the North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce during the early 1940s. From 1938 to 1940, he was an instructor of business law at Belmont Abbey College. Whitener was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1941. Although he was renominated in 1942, he resigned to enter the U.S. Navy. He served as a gunnery officer during World War II, and was discharged

Whitener, Basil Lee

3

from the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, USNR, on November 6, 1945.

After the war, Whitener served as Solicitor of the 14th Solicitorial District from 1946 to 1956. In addition, he was a member of various organizations and commissions during this period. For example, he was a member of the North Carolina General Statutes Commission (1946) and of the Commission to Study Improvement of Administration of Justice (1947-1949). Whitener served as President of the Young Democratic Clubs of

Whitener, Basil Lee

4

North Carolina (1946-1947). He served in several capacities in the Young Democratic Clubs of America: Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau (1948-1949), Chairman of the Advisory Committee (1949-1951), and Chairman of the Board of Regional Directors (1951). He also was Permanent Chairman of the Young Democratic National Convention in 1949 and President of the Gaston County Bar Association in 1950. Whitener was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in both 1948 and 1960.

Whitener, Basil Lee

5

From 1957 to 1968, Whitener served as a Democrat in Congress. He was elected as Representative for the Eleventh District of North Carolina (85th Congress, 1957 - 87th Congress, 1962) and for the Tenth District of North Carolina (88th Congress, 1963 - 90th Congress, 1968). On June 4, 1959, he was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1968 to the 91st Congress, and in 1970 to the 92nd Congress. Whitener resumed the practice of law in Gastonia, N.C.

Whitener, Basil Lee

6

Whitener has been a member of several civic and fraternal organizations, such as Kiwanis, Elks, American Legion, and the Shriners. In addition, he was awarded the honorary LL. D. degree both from Belmont Abbey College in 1960 and from Pfeiffer College in 1965. Whitener married Harriet Priscilla Morgan on September 26, 1942, and they have four children.

This collection consists primarily of the office files of Whitener as congressman, 1957-1968. Also, there are some files of Whitener's

Whitener, Basil Lee

7

predecessor, Woodrow Wilson Jones, 1950-1957. There are information and opinions on a variety of issues of national importance during the 1960s. Included are the Vietnam War, crime legislation, gun control, riots, civil rights legislation, foreign aid, Social Security, and the Taft-Hartley Act. Other subjects are the U.S. Congress and various bills and laws. There are a variety of letters from prominent persons, such as John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Sargent Shriver, Strom Thurmond, and Sam Ervin.

The views of Whitener on many national and state issues are revealed within the collection. In general, Whitener seemed to exhibit the views of conservative Southern Democrats. For further information on these issues and specific subjects, please consult the inventory. The inventory is filed in the Inventory File drawer.

Included in the papers are such items as correspondence, printed material, invitations, speeches, clippings, financial papers, photographs, as well as legislative materials and

drafts of bills. Much of this collection consists of correspondence between Whitener and his constituents, other congressmen, and government officials.

By far the largest category is the Correspondence (General), even though it was weeded extensively. The Correspondence (Legislative) Series is also rather large. Both of these series contain extensive correspondence with constituents. Other large series are the Personal Series, which pertains more directly to

Whitener's private and unofficial affairs, and the Office Files Series, containing files which seem to have been in active use by Whitener's office staff at the time he left office.

The arrangement of the Whitener Papers has followed the system originally used by the Congressman's office as much as possible. In some cases, rearrangement of the order was necessary to create a logical organization, whether it be chronological, subject, or some other arrangement. Although categories do

Whitener, Basil Lee

11

indicate the contents of folders, headings are not always inclusive. Subject and autograph cards have been prepared for the card catalog but are very selective.

MSS.
F:5927

Whitener, Moses B.
Record book, 1853-1881.

1 v.

Jacob's Fork (Catawba Co.), N.C.
resident.

Collection consists of a sawmill's
record book (136p.)

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Business records--North Carolina--
Catawba County. 2. Catawba County
(N.C.)--Commerce. 3. Sawmills--North
Carolina--Catawba County. 4. Sawmills
--Records and correspondence.

Whitener, Moses B.

F- 5927

Recon

c

Daybook, 1853-1881

Jacob's Fork, Catawba Co., N. C.

136 pp.

Boards

38 x 15 1-2 cm.

8-2-58

GUIDE

MSS.

6th 16:C Whiteside, Thomas.
Papers, 1821-1864.

1 v.

South Carolina resident.

Gentleman's pocket book, bound in
suede with flap. Scanty accounts fill
only a small portion of the book.

"Thos. Whiteside--His book" is written
on the front, and the name is mentioned
several times inside. Book appears to
have originally been owned by Jesse
Broomfield whose initials appear above
Whiteside's on the cover and the
earliest entries bear his name.

Broomfield was one of the original
sponsors of the Ebenezer Academy (1834)
near Rock Hill, SC.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

NcD 26 NOV 96 36005086 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C Whiteside, Thomas.

Papers, ...

lcs

(Card 2)

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005086

NDHYme

Recon

o

Whitfield, John W.

Letters. 1851-1901.

Nash county, North Carolina

Section A

43 pieces

NOV 9 1934

Whitfield, John W. MSS. 1851-1901
Nash co., N. C.

Personal letters and seventeen Civil War letters. Whitfield had a limited education, and the war letters are of limited value. There are occasional comments on conditions in the army, troop movements, health, etc. Most of the letters are addressed to members of his family.

MSS.

x Whitfield, Robert Allen.

Whitfield family genealogy, 1911-1921.

1 item.

Genealogist in Gainesville, Ala.

Notebook compiled by Robert Allen Whitfield between 1911 and 1921. Volume contains genealogical notes and copies of letters relating to the Whitfield and Bryan families. Also contains copies of entries from the diary (1839-1840) of the author's mother, Catharine Hart. These entries are chiefly of a religious nature.

MSS.

x

Whitfield, Robert Allen.

Whitfield family genealogy, ...
(Card 2)

1. Whitfield, Robert Allen. 2.
Whitfield family. 3. Bryan family. 4.
Hart, Catharine, 1810-1840. 5. Women--
North Carolina--Religious life. 6.
Women--Alabama--Religious life. 7.
Genre: Diaries. I. Hart, Catharine,
1810-1840.

NcD

28 JUL 94

30838945

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

**Whitfield, William.
Papers, 1766-1832.**

6 items.

**Duplin Co. and Halifax Co., N.C.
resident.**

**Collection contains land deeds of
Whitfield and of his son Needham.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

- 1. Halifax County (N.C.)--History.**
- 2. Duplin County (N.C.)--History. 3.**
- Land titles. 4. Genre: Deeds.**

NcD

09 FEB 98

38386015

NDHYme

Recon

Whitfield, William Airey

Papers, 1922-1967

Asheville, Buncombe Co., N. C.

~~II-G~~ 17-E

191 items

4-26-67

Whitfield, William Airey. Papers, 1922-1967.
Asheville, N. C.

This collection, except for Mrs. Whitfield's letter of Apr. 28, 1967, is concerned solely with sundials. The other correspondence is largely about sundials that Mr. Whitfield made for various people, and there is a list of the locations of some of his dials. There are photographs of his dials and those of others, drawings by him, and articles, pictures, advertisements, etc. about sundials in the printed material and clippings.

Mrs. Whitfield tells in her letter what her husband's profession and major hobbies were.

D.S.

Whitford, John N.

Papers, 1829 (1860-1904) 1921

Craven Co., Jones Co.,
New Bern, N. C. & Pollocksville, N. C.

XIII-B

(See also bound
vol. cards)

NOV 8 '50

620 items and 18 vols.

40 items added 11-7-

GUIDE

51.

325 items added 2-28-56

5 vols.

1 item added 5-13-57

Whitford, John N.

2

XIII - B

986 items & ²³~~18~~ vols. 5-13-57
1 item added 9-2-59
1 item added 3-25-60

Whitford, John N. Papers, 1829-1921.

New Bern, N. C. ~~988~~ items & ~~18~~ vols. Sketch.

Correspondence and other papers of John N. Whitford (d. ca. 1894) and other members of the Whitford family. During the Civil War, John N. Whitford was Col. of the 67th Regt. of N. C. Troops. In 1864 he was stationed in Kinston, N. C. and in Mar. of 1865 was transferred to Tarboro. After the war he was a cotton planter in Jones co. near New Bern, N. C. In 1882 he was elected to the N. C. Senate for one term. He ran again, but unsuccessfully, in 1888.

Whitford, John N. Papers. Sketch. 2

This collection contains: Contracts executed in the 1850's for the hire of slaves; bills and reports of Mary E. and Caroline Williamson while in school at Oxford, N. C. - these girls apparently became the wives of John N. and Harry Whitford, respectively; accounts of F. T., Mary E., and Caroline Williamson with their guardian, Wm. Foy; advertisements of stock companies; contracts between John N. Whitford and Freedmen; bills and receipts; ticket of the Nat'l Rep. Party of N. C. in 1870; papers relating to suits involving John N. Whitford, Wm. Foy, et al; fire

Whitford, John N. Papers. Sketch. 3
~~insurance policies; will of Mary E. Whitford,~~
who died in 1883; materials of the Royal Arcanum,
of which John N. Whitford was a member; will of
Whitford - by 1886 he had a second wife; hand-
bills circulated by Whitford in 1888 when he was
seeking re-election to the Senate, will of
Nathaniel Bixby of Jones co.; report of Laura
Whitford from Belmont Seminary in Va.; tax list
in lower Black River dist. in Hanover co., N. C.
for 1866.

John N. Whitford's children were John H.,

Annie C., and Laura. In 1890-91, Annie was in school in Salem. She married Dr. Geo. Hayes in 1898. After Whitford's death ca. 1894, his brother Harry became the guardian of his minor heirs.

The vols. include a tax book for New Bern, N. C. in 1856; miscellaneous account books; and memorandum books, one of these containing general orders of John N. Whitford as col. of the 67th Regt. of N. C. Troops and post-Civil War plantation records of John N. and Harry Whitford.

WHITFORD, John ^N Papers. Sketch

5

Contains some printed materials on the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina and Virginia and on other farmers' cooperatives.

40 items added 11-7-51. Order issued from the headquarters of the Dist. of Pamlico in 1862 discharging Private Issac Noble and Capt. J. N. Whitford for disability. By July, 1864, Whitford was a col. There are several military telegrams from Brig. Gen. L.S. Baker and others to Whitford, who was in the area of

Whitford, John N.

6

Kinston. A report sent on July 23, 1864 st stated that the battle of Atlanta was going in favor of the Confederates and that Gen. McPherson had been killed. A telegram sent the next day reports that 400 wagons loaded with supplies for Sherman's army had been captured by Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

325 items added 2-28-56. These additional papers of John N. Whitford and of the Whitford family contain many documents dealing with land surveys, speculation, sales, transfers, renting, and prices; household accounts

Whitford, John N.

7

listing commodity prices, mainly from 1860 to 1880; plus receipts from newspaper publishers, express companies, railroad companies, tax payments, cotton transactions, and the purchase of livestock. The earlier part of the collection contains contracts for the purchase and hiring of slaves. A letter written by one of Whitford's freed slaves describes his condition and asks for a certificate of ownership for a horse, because some soldiers were trying to confiscate his property (Oct. 8, 1864).

Whitford, John N.

8

There is a receipt for some mules taken by the Confederates; an order to Col. J. N. Whitford of the 67th N. C. Inf. and commander of Ft. Anderson at Beaufort; also a copy of the surrender terms granted Col. Whitford by Maj. Gen. Innis N. Palmer dated Apr. 26, 1865. Among the papers from 1860 to 1865 there is a list of prices of gold for Confederate notes from May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865 inclusive.

The papers of the post-war period contain a summons to pay a debt for land; court order granting authority to run a ferry across the

Whitford, John N.

9

Trent River and the prices to be charged; many tax receipts for payment of state and local taxes. When Mr. Whitford was appointed justice of the peace on July 30, 1877 he kept records of tax delinquents and tax forms, plus records of his own estates which included a contract for the leasing of a mill and lists of house furnishings. Included also is correspondence concerning the purchase of a stallion for breeding purposes. Mr. Whitford kept lists of his horses and the value of each. Circulars of The Farmers' Alliance,

Whitford, John N.

10

Knights of Honor (one describes administrative organization and purpose [1886]), and the Royal Arcanum and copies of a publication put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are interspersed throughout the later years of the collection.

There is a certificate for permanent registration for voting; a copy of a bill for tuition to New Berne High School (1889); plus many advertising circulars, one of which gives the prices of whiskies and wines in Maryland.

Whitford, John N.

11

The five volumes contain lists of accounts with merchants and in some places lists of Whitford's cotton sales.

1 item added 5-13-57 is a request to Whitford of a soldier for leave to work his crop.

1 item added 9-2-59: A printed invitation of Jan. 1, 1879, to a tournament and Knights' Ball at New Bern.

This item was originally a part of the

Whitford, John N.

12

William D. Hardin Mss., this dept.

1 item added 3-25-60: Printed announcement of Jan. 1, 1879, of a "Tournament and Knights' Ball" to be held at New Bern on Jan. 23.

Whitford, John N.

M-5787

Whitford, Hardy

D.S.

Daybook, 1898-1899

Jones Co., N. C.

80 pp.

Calf

19 x 12 cm.

7-11-58

GUIDE

Whitford, John N.

F-5786

Whitford, Hardy

Q.S.

Memorandum Book, 1890

Jones Co., N. C.

16 pp.

Boards

34 1-2 x 21 1-2 cm.

7-11-58

GUIDE

Whitford, John N.

L-5784

Whitford, John N.

D.S.

Daybook, 1885-1890

New Bern, Craven Co., N. C.

339 pp.

Boards

31 x 20 cm.

7-11-58

GUIDE

Whitford, John N.

F- 5785

Whitford, John N.

17.5.

General Order and Memorandum Book,
1864-1875

Kinston, Lenoir Co., N. C.

201 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 cm.

7-11-58

GUIDE

MSS.

2nd 51:C, 51:E

Whitford, Hardy.

Papers, 1861-1886.

1167 items.

North Carolina planter.

Mostly personal letters and business records pertaining to the affairs of the Whitford plantation near New Bern. There is also a sprinkling of legal and tax papers, together with 16 small account books.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

lcs

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

cab. 44

Whiting, Cornelia.

Journals, 1854-1860.

2 items.

Student at Ingham Collegiate Institute, LeRoy, New York; originally from Corning, N.Y.

Two journals (1854, Mar. 27-June 26) and (1857, Nov. 2-1860, Aug. 28) primarily describing student life at Ingham Collegiate Institute a girl's school in LeRoy, N.Y., but also including entries after she was no longer at the school. Includes a list of the school's students and faculty and where they were from (1854), class notes, notes relating to minister's sermons, Bible scriptures, and other miscellany. Also a few items laid in, including a letter

NcD 24 JUN 87 16068837 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Whiting, Cornelia.

Journals, 1854-1860. (Card 2)
fragment dated June 4, 1860.

1. Ingham Collegiate Institute. 2.
Genre: Journals (notebooks)--Women. 3.
Genre: Journals (notebooks)--Students.
I. Place: New York--Genesee County--
LeRoy.

NcD

24 JUN 87

16068837

NDHYme

Oversize Cabinet I, Drawer I
Whiting, Daniel Powers

Recon

Army Portfolio, No. 1, c1847

Texas and Mexico
Picture Cabinet

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Five lithographs of scenes of Zachary Taylor's campaign during the Mexican War which were reproduced from drawings by D. P. Whiting, an artist and a captain of the 7th U. S. Inf. His other drawings of the war were lost on a steamboat that sank in the Miss. River.

Whiting, Ellen Marr

Papers, 1857-1859

Alexandria, Va.

12-9-69

1 vol.

M-275

Recon

Whiting, Ellen Marr. Papers. Alexandria, Va.

Ellen Marr Whiting's book of poetry contains poems by her and copies of others written by many additional poets. The poems tend to be reflective and introspective and generally treat rather sad subjects such as death, family separations, and unrequited love. On page 22 is a copy of an inscription on the wall of the Blandford Church in Petersburg, Va.

William W. Whiting's name appears in the front of this volume, but no relationship

Whiting, Ellen Marr

2

between him and Ellen Marr Whiting could be established.

Whiting, Ellen Marr

Whiting, Ellen Marr

275

Book of Poetry: 1857-1859

188 pp.

Boards

$26\frac{1}{3}$ x $20\frac{1}{3}$ cm.

12-9-69

MSS.

2nd 90:F Whiting, G. B.
Letter, 1835 Apr. 29.

1 item.

(Box 4)

Letter, April 29, 1835, from G. B. Whiting, Jerusalem, to Rev. Isaac Bird, Beyroot (sic), in English. Appears to be a personal letter from Whiting to colleague Bird in Beruit relating to the transfer of "Mrs. D" from Jerusalem to Beruit and Whiting's hopes of reenforcements soon to help with pilgrims in Jerusalem. There is no indication of denomination, although a "committee" is mentioned which seems to control the assignment of clergy or missionaries to various locations in the Middle East.

*mjd

MSS.

**2nd 90: F Whiting, G. B.
Letter, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Bird, Isaac, 1793-1876. 2.
Missions, American--Jerusalem. 3.
Missionaries--Middle East.**

NcD

10 AUG 98

39670259

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 47:D Whiting, Lyman, 1817 1906.

Papers, 1713-1955.

310 items.

Massachusetts clergyman and political nominee.

Collection consists of materials documenting his professional life as a Congregational minister. He attended the Theological Institute at East Windson Hill, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1840-42. Records in the collection outline his career, name apointments, offices held, publications, and nominations received.

There is also personal correspondence, a 1713 will, a letter from B.B. Edwards, some genealogical information, and a narrative that appears to be his description of

NcD 26 NOV 96 36005082 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 47:D Whiting, Lyman, 1817 1906.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
his sensations shortly before his
death.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

lcs

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005082

NDHYme

Whiting, William Henry Chase

Recom

Papers, 1865

Biloxi, Harrison Co., Mississippi

Section A

1 item

6-19-73

Whiting, William Henry Chase. Papers. Biloxi,
Harrison County, Mississippi

William Henry Chase Whiting (1824-1865), army officer, was born in Biloxi, Mississippi. He was a graduate both of Georgetown College in Washington, D. C. and the U.S. Military Academy. Kate D. Walker was his wife. In 1845 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Corps of Engineers and participated in various construction, fortification, and harbor improvement projects. After resigning from the U.S. Army

Whiting, William Henry Chase

2

to join the Confederate Army in 1861, Whiting planned the defenses for Charleston harbor and Morris Island; was the military commander of Wilmington, N. C.; was sent to take command at St. Petersburg, Florida; and rose to the rank of major general. He was mortally wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C.

The item is an undated note to Whiting from Lt. John Davenport, asking what the result of the explosion of the "powder boat" was. According to Boatner in The Civil War Dictionary,

Whiting, William Henry Chase

3

the purpose of the "powder boat" had been for it to explode and thus destroy either Fort Fisher or the troops there. Whiting wrote a reply on the verso of the note to the effect that the scheme was a failure. Since the event occurred on December 23, 1864, this note was probably written in early January, 1865 or possibly late in December, 1864.

Whitman, Walt

For information regarding Duke's Trent Collection of Walt Whitman manuscripts, rare printed material, and books, see the file in the Inventory Drawer, "Whitman, Walt." This contains a photocopy of the annotated copy of Ellen Frances Frey's Catalog of the Whitman Collection in the Duke University Library being a part of the Trent Collection given by Dr. and Mrs. Josiah C. Trent. (Duke University Library, 1945.)

Whitman, Walt

Papers

Trent
Collection
/ RBIR

This collection is housed in the Rare Book Department, and is published in its entirety in Clarence Gohdes and Rollo G. Silver, eds., Faint Claws & Indirections: Manuscripts of Walt Whitman and His Family (Durham, 1949).

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS
Works

Whitman, Walt

The Sleepers (Fragment)

The original of this manuscript is Item 22 of the Clifton Waller Barrett Collection in the Alderman Library, University of Virginia. The film was given by Francis E. Skipp, 1506 Mason Drive, Durham, N. C.

6-19-61

MSS.

Sec. A

Whitner, Eliza.

Letters, 1858-1865.

30 items.

Catawba Co., N.C. resident.

Collection contains letters to Eliza Whitner from her cousins in the Confederate Army, describing camp life in North Carolina and Virginia, and a battle near Washington, N.C. in 1863.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

MSS.

Sec. A

**Whitner, Eliza.
Letters, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Soldiers--Confederate States of
America--Correspondence. 2.
Confederate States of America. Army--
Military life. 3. United States--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 4.
North Carolina--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. 5. Virginia--History--Civil
War, 1861-1865. 6. Washington (N.C.)--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865.**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522020

NDHYme

Whitner, Eliza. Papers, 1858-1865. Catawba
County, N. C. 30 items. Sketch.

Letters written to Eliza Whitner by cousins,
J. H. Whitner, P. S. Whitner, and Alfred C.
Rocketts, all Confederate soldiers, describ-
ing life in army camps in North Carolina and
Virginia, and a battle near Washington, N. C.
(1863).

Recon

Whitney, Eli

Papers, 1818

New Haven, New Haven co., Conn.

Section A

3-10-52

1 item

GUIDE

MSS.

Sec. A

Whitney, Eli, 1765-1825.

Letter, 1818.

1 item.

Inventor of the cotton gin.

Collection consists of a letter from Whitney to William Lee, second auditor of the United States Treasury Department, concerning a remittance on Whitney's contract for manufacturing arms.

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

1. Whitney, Eli, 1765-1825. 2.

United States. Treasury Dept.--History --19th century. 3. Defense contracts--

United States. 4. Firearms industry and trade--United States--History.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522007

NDHYme

Whitney, Eli Papers, 1818
New Haven, Conn. 1 item

Sketch.

A letter from Eli Whitney to Wm. Lee, second auditor of the Treasury Dept., stating that he had received from that dept. a remittance of \$6,000.00 on his contract for manufacturing arms

Whitney, Henry B.

Diary, 1862-1865

Pulaski, Oswego County, New York

XVII-B

3 volumes

9-20-61

Whitney, Henry B. Diary, 1862-1865. Pulaski,
Oswego County, New York.

The volumes constitute a diary. The diarist, a U.S. Army soldier, Henry B. Whitney, was born on May 2, 1838 (entry of May 2, 1863) and lived in Pulaski, New York (entry of May 2, 1864). Sometimes he writes about his wife (unidentified). On May 25, 1863, he tells about the death of his son, Charles. Otherwise, there is not much information about his family or background.

The diary runs from August 13, 1862, to December 26, 1865. Whitney was inducted into

Whitney, Henry B.

2

the army about August, 1862, and assigned to the 110th Regiment of New York Infantry Volunteers. He was discharged in September, 1865. It is not clear what was his unit during the latter part of his army career, but he was in the 110th at least until October, 1864. There is some discussion of the regimental commander, De Witt Clinton Littlejohn.

Whitney discussed army chaplains and civilian preachers. On December 10, 1865, he heard Rev. Mr. Green, of Auburn, New York, a Negro preacher, presumably Baptist.

Whitney, Henry B.

3

Several moralistic diary entries (e.g., December 9 and 10, 1864) criticized the officers' conduct.

The 110th Regiment participated in the Siege of Fort Hudson (May 23-July 8, 1863).

On February 28, 1864, the unit arrived at Fort Jefferson, a federal prison for Confederates, in the Dry Tortugas Islands, in Monroe County, Florida. Various ships brought supplies, mail, news, and prisoners to Fort Jefferson. Whitney seems to have stayed there until his discharge.

Whitney, Henry B.

4

There were several favorable references to President Abraham Lincoln, e.g., April 22, 1865.

On July 10, the U.S. Schooner Nonpareil (not to be confused with the steamer of the same name) removed from Fort Jefferson all but four of the Confederate prisoners who had been there.

On July 20, 1865, Whitney gives the opinion that Mrs. Mary E. Surratt should have been given life imprisonment instead of being hanged.

The U.S. Navy gunboat Florida arrived on the 24th with four civilian prisoners convicted

Whitney, Henry B.

5

of conspiring to assassinate Lincoln: Samuel Arnold, Dr. Samuel Mudd, Michael O'Laughlin, and Edward Spangler. According to Whitney, General Tood, who commanded the prisoners, and most of the officers were inebriated.

Other Civil War subjects mentioned include Federal and Confederate prisoners and casualties Louisiana and Florida Negroes; and U.S. Army camp life, depredations (June 23, 1863), health conditions, and sickness.

MSS.

2nd 64:B Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)
Whitshed, J.H.
Naval Log Book, 1850-1852.

1 item.

Midshipman on various British ships,
mostly in West Africa.

Log book of various ships contains
daily entries concerning weather and
activities aboard ship.. Includes
narrative account (with casualties) of
the Lagos Expedition in November and
December 1851 during which the author
played an active part on H.M.S.
WATERWITCH in an attempt to dethrone
King Cocioco (who had refused to sign a
treaty promising to suppress slave
traffic and had forbidden access to
British men-of-war) and to place
his brother A. Akkati on the throne.

NcD 24 FEB 97 36437701 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 64:B Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)

Whitshed, J.H.

Naval Log Book, ... (Card 2)

Other sections include partial logs of
H.M.S. IMAUM (Port Royal, Jamaica),
H.M.S. FISGARD (Woolwich), and H.M.
Steam Frigate SAMPSON (Lagos and Sierra
Leone). Includes manuscript map of the
entrance to Lagos Harbor.

*mjd

MSS.

2nd 64:B Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)

Whitshed, J.H.

Naval Log Book, ... (Card 3)

1. Great Britain. Royal Navy--Sea
life. 2. Waterwitch (Ship). 3. Imaum
(Ship). 4. Fisgard (Ship). 5. Sampson
(Steam frigate). 6. British in Africa,
West. 7. Slave-trade--Africa, West--
History--19th century. 8. Slavery--
Great Britain--Anti-slavery movements.
9. Great Britain--History, Military--
19th century. 10. Africa, West--
History--19th century. 11. Great
Britain--Foreign relations--Africa,
West. 12. Africa, West--Foreign
relations--Great Britain. 13. Lagos
(Nigeria)--Ma ps, Manuscript. 14.
Genre: Ships' logs.

NcD

24 FEB 97

36437701

NDHYme

MSS.

Whitsitt, William A.
Accounts and journal, 1847-1852.
1 item.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Cab. 97

Educator, Baptist clergyman, and
farmer from Davidson Co., Tenn.
Volume (194 pp.) containing chiefly
financial information, including
agricultural, slave, and personal
accounts. Includes school attendance
records and lists of persons he married
or baptized. Also occasional journal-
like entries, one describing the
medical care given his young daughter
(13 pp.)

NcD

07 OCT 87

16822611

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Whitsitt, William A.
Accounts and journal, 1847-1852. . . .
(Card 2)

1. Agriculture--Tennessee--Davidson
County--Accounting. 2. Slavery--
Tennessee--Davidson County--Accounting.
3. Baptists--Tennessee--Davidson County
--Clergy. 4. Medical care--Tennessee--
Davidson County. 5. Davidson County
(Tenn.) I. Place: Tennessee--Davidson
County.

NcD

07 OCT 87

16822611

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Whitstone, Nathan C.

Papers, 1851-1854.

3 items.

**Columbia (Richland Co.), S.C.
resident.**

**Collection consists of letters to
Whitstone dealing with college life,
camp meetings, and the secession
movement in 1851.**

Cataloged from manual record.

***lcs**

- 1. Camp meetings--South Carolina. 2.
Universities and colleges--South
Carolina. 3. Secession--South
Carolina. 4. Columbia (S.C.)--History.
5. South Carolina--History--1775-1865.**

MSS.

6th 17:C Whitted family.

Papers, 1873-1943.

22 items.

Hillsborough, North Carolina
residents.

Collection consists of land plats,
promissory notes and deeds of Austin,
Alston A., and Anderson Whitted and his
wife Sally. There is correspondence to
Roy Whitted from his girlfriend, Gladys
Brown, a student at the Alice Freeman
Palmer Memorial Institute, a school
established for blacks in 1901, in
Sedalia, NC. There is a letter from
Benjamin Berry of Philadelphia, and one
from a soldier heading overseas to his
teacher, Annie Whitted.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

NcD 26 NOV 96 36005254 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 17:C Whitted family.

Papers, ...

lcs

(Card 2)

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005254

NDHYme

Whittier, John Greenleaf

Papers, 1870-1958

Amesbury and Danvers, Essex Co., Mass.

Cab. 37

2 items (photostat)

28 items (27 are photostats)
added, 1-23-58

11-21-51

1 item added, 1-20-67

1 item added, 6-14-75

Whittier, John Greenleaf Papers, 1870-1958
Amesbury, Mass. 30 items Sketch

Letter of John Greenleaf Whittier
identifying the "Guest" in "Snowbound" as
Harriet Livermore.

28 items (27 of which are photostatic
copies) added 1-23-58: Whittier receives from
P. H. Hayne 21 letters and one post card; from
Mary M. Hayne one letter; and from W. H. Hayne
one letter. Three poems by P. H. Hayne are in-
cluded: "Hiram H. Benner," "The Pine's Mystery,"
and "Reconciliation." The correspondence deals

mainly with personal and literary affairs, although politics, religion, and North-South relations are mentioned. Names mentioned include Baudelaire, J. G. Blaine, Bryant, W. E. Chandler, R. Conkling, R. H. Dana, Sr., Emily (McElhenny) Hayne, Howells, R. G. Ingersoll, Longfellow, G. B. McClelland, W. Phillips, E. A. Pollard, W. T. Sherman, E. C. Stedman, C. Sumner, Swinburne, Bayard Taylor, Henry Timrod, and John Welsh.

Accompanying these photostats of letters

from the Hayneses to Whittier is a typescript of part of the introduction John C. Hepler has written for his edition of Whittier's correspondence. These photostats came through Mr. Hepler, who had access to the originals.

1 item added, 1-20-67: A letter to an unidentified friend from Whittier, Aug. 16, 1887. Whittier thanked his friend for conveying compliments expressed about him by a clergyman. He also commented on his health and vacation in New Hampshire.

Whittier, John Greenleaf

4

1 item added, 6-14-75: Post card carrying a photograph of Whittier and his home and four lines of his poetry.

Whittingham, William Rollinson

Papers, 1823(1833-1867) 1879

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

6-8-51

12,471 items

1 item added, 9-12-66

Returned in March, 1973, to the Maryland
Diocesan Archives from which they were stolen
years ago. Those Archives are at present in
the library of the Maryland Historical
Society. See correspondence of 1971-73 with
Archivist F. Garner ● Ranney, and his
survey (OVER)

Whittle, James M.

Recon /

c

Papers, 1843-1883

Pittsylvania Co., Va.

Section A

10-31-51 16 items

GUIDE

1 item added 5-13-57

11 items added 8-19-57

Whittle, James M. Papers, 1843-1883. Pittsylv-
vania Co., Va. ~~28~~ items. Sketch.

Letters to James M. Whittle, attorney and member of the Virginia senate (1862-1863), dealing with the settlement of estates and the value of slaves. Among the correspondents is his brother Powhatan Bolling Whittle of Valdosta, Ga.

1 item added 5-13-57; a letter of 1863 concerning legal business.

11 items added 8-19-57: An item of Jan. 26, 1863, mentions the disposition of slaves in Va.

Whittle, James M.

2

estates. This item was originally a part of the Slave Sales Papers in this department. The other ten items were originally a part of the Don Preston Peters collection. An undated item mentions internal improvements in Va. More information about James M. Whittle is in the Langhorne Scruggs Papers in this department.

MSS.

Sec. A

Whittlesey, R.

Letter, 1826.

1 item.

Bedford Co., Tenn. resident.

Collection consists of a letter from Whittlesey to his brother, Harvey Whittlesey, of Farmington, Conn. describing business and cultural conditions in Tenn. and reporting the duel between Sam Houston and William White.

Cataloged from manual record.

***lcs**

- 1. Tennessee--History--19th century.**
- 2. Tennessee--Commerce. 3. Houston, Sam, 1793-1863. 4. Tennessee--Social conditions.**

NcD

20 MAR 98

38754411

NDHYme

Whitty, James Howard

(See Inventory^{D.S.}
File for Box List)

Papers, 1792-1943

Richmond, Va.

12,226 items & 4 vols.

45 items added, 1-20-64

9-G

7-1-41

(See also bound vol. cards).

Whitty, James Howard

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Whitty, James Howard. Papers. 1&2

This collection consists of the letters and papers of James Howard Whitty, born in Baltimore, Maryland, 1859-died in Richmond, Virginia, 1937), author, authority on the life and work of Edgar Allan Poe, and collector of the largest Poeana in the world.

Whitty began his career in newspaper work in Baltimore in 1875 and was a member of the staff of the Richmond Times for five years. For twenty years after that date (1880) he was employed as secretary and

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(3)

later Business Manager of the Bradstreet Co. in Richmond, but shortly after 1900 left this company to devote his full attention to Poe research. He was not employed again until 1925 when he took over the Rare Book Section at Miller & Rhodes Store in Richmond. The origin of Whitty's interest in Edgar Allen Poe is not revealed in the letters and papers of this collection, but it seems reasonable to assume that it stemmed from a boyhood enthusiasm for Poe's works. In 1916 he was the

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(4)

organizer and first President of the E.A. P. Shrine in Richmond, Virginia, and was personally responsible for the preservation and renovation of Poe's boyhood home there. Unfortunately in 1924 a quarrel with the Shrine directors over finances, led Whitty to sever his connection with the Shrine and its activities. The collection includes a lot of correspondence relative to this.

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(5)

During the early 1900's Whitty wrote on literary and social subjects under the pseudonym of "Owen Worth" and in 1911 edited his first Poe book, which was: "The Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe." He reedited this volume in 1917, and edited: "Discoveries in the Uncollected Poems Edgar Allan Poe," 1916; "The Riverside Pocket Poems of E.A. Poe," 1920; "Poe's Poems" (London), 1921. He acted as compiler for "A Record of Virginia Copyright

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (6)
Entries (1790-1844), " 1911; and wrote: Fore-
ward for Mary E. Phillips' "Poe, The Man,"
1926; "Poeana for BookFellows Society," 1927;
Foreward for "History of Richmond, Va." by
John P. Little 1933, for "Southern Literary
Messenger," 1934; and was joint editor of
"The Genius and Character of E. A. Poe," 1929.

The earliest items are a photo-copy of
part of the 1790 Census of Richmond and a
photo-copy of a letter concerning the means

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(7)

of precaution and defense which should be taken by inhabitants of Russel County. Presumably this early material was used by Whitty in connection with his work on the History of Richmond. The undated section of the collection contains numerous drafts and notes of this work.

The bulk of the early material consists of copies of letters written by Poe and his relatives and there are copies of letters dated

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (8)

1814, 1815, 1816 from John Randolph of Roanoke to Ann Morris in which he accuses her of being a common prostitute and the murderess of her child and of his brother. Copies of her answers to his accusations are also included. Whitty was interested in writing on John Randolph of Roanoke, but apparently never did so. There are several copies of letters written by John C. Fremont to Joel Poinsett in 1838 which Whitty apparently used to write an article on Fremont which is filed at the end of

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (9)

the end of the folder for 1916. In addition to the copies of E. A. P. Letters, there is a document dated February 20, 1889 which is a statement by a Dr. Moran, who attended Poe at the time of his death, and a Rev. Clemm who officiated at his funeral, concerning Poe's death and the circumstances surrounding it. Whitty's use of this information helped him in his crusade to clear up the mysteries and misstatements concerning Poe's death

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (10)
which had so injured his reputation.

Whitty's correspondence with Poe scholars all over the world was voluminous for his efforts to uncover new information and to secure for Poe his rightful place among the Literary Great were unceasing. There were three correspondents who were outstanding because of the bulk of their letters, range of years and common concern together with Whitty for the

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (11)

truth about Edgar Allan Poe; - George E. Woodberry, Mary E. Phillips and Thomas Ollive Mabbott. Whitty and Woodberry became correspondents before 1900 and became personal friends as early as 1909. Their letters were interchanged frequently and their correspondence and friendship continued until Woodberry's death in 1930. It is obvious from their letters that Woodberry had the greater gift for writing but Whitty's research and interest

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (12)

were unfailing. Woodberry's interests were many and varied and he never published anything on Poe after 1909, but this work in two volumes was and still is used as the standard authentic version of Poe's life. Most later books on Poe are elaboration, clarification and additions to Woodberry's work.

Whitty's correspondence with Mary E. Phillips of Jamaica Plain and Boston, Mass.,

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (13)

author of "Poe, The Man," (1926), began in 1914 and continued until Whitty's death in 1937. She was, by far, his most avid correspondent and most earnest admirer. Miss Phillips worked unceasingly for 20 years to collect information for her book and she and Whitty interchanged their discoveries. In time Miss Phillips came to look on Whitty as the ultimate authority on all Poe matters. He wrote the foreword for her book on Poe and helped her with corrections and changes. The

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(14)

publication of the book was delayed by the appearance of Hervey Allen's "Israfel" and when it did appear, did not sell. A Review of the book is at the end of the 1928 folder. Miss Phillips got into tremendous debt with her publishers and was getting old and her eyesight failed her at this time, so Whitty took over the task of getting settlement terms for her from the publishers. The debt was finally

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(15)

settled in 1933. Miss Phillips apparently kept all of Whitty's letters to her and intended to give them to the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Ollive Mabbott began to write to Whitty in 1917 when he was an undergraduate at Columbia University. In a letter dated March 23, 1918, when he was 19 years old, T.O.M. describes himself and his interest in Poe. Mabbott also looked to Whitty as a great

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (16)

authority and confided his hopes, plans, ambitions, love affairs etc. in his letters to Whitty. Their correspondence reveals much about the ways in which a scholar goes about uncovering information, as well as revealing the pattern of development of T.O.M. from a somewhat immature, studious youth into a capable, persevering, Poe-enthusiastic scholar. Whitty seems to have been an unquestioned able influence in molding Mabbott as a scholar

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (17)

but by 1924 the correspondence begins to suggest that T.O.M. was going beyond Whitty in the scope of his research and study and in 1926 their correspondence ended because Whitty felt that Mabbott had collaborated with Hervey Allen and that he (Mabbott) was not giving Whitty proper recognition for information given him by Whitty. There are frequent references in later letters to T.O.M.'s "planned campaign of rascality." Allen also was

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (18)

accused of plagiarism by Whitty who went so far as to go to court in England where he won exclusive copyrights. The crux of the matter seems to have been that the books and articles by Allen and Mabbott had more popular appeal despite minor inaccuracies than the poorly written, laboriously accurate work of Whitty and Miss Phillips.

The undated portion of this collection is large in bulk and contains some letters but

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (19)

is mostly rough drafts of Whitty's books and articles, notes taken and information gathered. A large part of this section contains material which he collected to draw up a complete Poe Bibliography. This work consumed the last 10 years of his life but apparently never was published. Three songs a book of Ballads by C. Alphonso Smith are also included. The Songs are: "Lenore," "Mrs. Poe," "Eldorado."

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (20)

There are 614 pictures included with the undated letters which are valuable for the range of aspects of Poe's life which they cover. Probably all the different portraits of Poe which have been discovered are contained in this section and there are pictures of his foster parents, his wife, Mrs. Clemm and numerous pictures of the places he lived and of the Shrines and museums which have been dedicated to his memory.

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (21)

The clippings included in this collection consist of what seems to be almost every article or mention of Poe from 1900-1935. Many of the articles are in duplicate and many of them contain notations by Mary E. Phillips and Whitty. There are also 3 scrapbooks of clippings. The pamphlets, leaflets, and circulars are publication notices, advertisements and reviews for books, copies of sections of books and reprints of Poe's poems and stories.

WHITTY, James Howard

Sketch

(22)

This collection is valuable because of the picture it affords of the life of a man who devoted his life to research on a single subject and because it contains all of the information about Poe which was gathered up to 1935. Whitty himself never achieved greatness as a man, but the work he did is of unquestionable value to all those who are interested in Edgar Allan Poe. He was more interested in research than in writing and it

WHITTY, James Howard Sketch (23)

is to that field that he made the greatest contribution.

Among the many correspondents are: Hervey Allen, Philip Alexander Bruce, William Cabell Bruce, Killis Campbell, Lewis Chase, Thomas Ollive Mabbott, C. Alphonso Smith, George E. Woodberry, Edwin Markham, William E. Dodd and others too numerous to enumerate.

The letters of James H. Whitty to M. S. Phillips are in the Mss dept. of the Boston Public Library, Copley Sq. Boston, Mss

Whitty, James Howard

24

See also SS-20 for photostats of newspaper material.

45 items added 1-20-64 from the Charles Campbell Papers are notes by Whitty, copies of Edgar Allan Poe letters, and business papers from the period of Whitty's service with the Richmond Times. Whitty states that he has purchased a portion of the Charles Campbell Papers, because Campbell edited the Bland Papers (the Blands being related to John Randolph of Roanoke). Thus the Campbell Papers in this department should also be consulted.

^{D. S.}
F- 2598

Whitty, James Howard

Account Book, 1929-1936

Richmond, Virginia

24 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 cm.

7-1-41

Records of a book seller -- See sketch in
Main File for information on J. H. Whitty.

F- 6474

Whitty, James Howard

Scrapbook, 1902-1930

Richmond, Henrico Co., Va.

12 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 30 cm.

~~XXXXXX~~

7-1-41

F- 6475 ✓

Whitty, James Howard

Scrapbook, 1908

Richmond, Henrico Co., Va.

18 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

XXXXXX

7-1-41

F-6476 ✓

Whitty, James Howard

Scrapbook, 1908-1915

Richmond, Henrico Co., Va.

79 pp.

Boards

37½ x 24½ cm.

~~XXXX-XX-XXXX~~

7-1-41

MSS.

Sec. A

Wickham, John, 1763-1839.

Letter, 1805.

1 item.

Virginia lawyer.

**Collection consists of a letter of
Wickham concerning legal matters.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Wickham, John, 1763-1839. 2.
Virginia--History--19th century. 3.
Genre: Legal documents.**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522005

NDHYme

Wickham, John
Richmond, Va.?

Papers, 1805
1 item

Sketch

One letter of legal nature of John Wickham (1763-1839), lawyer, educated at the military school at Arras, France and in law at Williamsburg, Va. He participated in the trial of Aaron Burr. See Dict. of Amer. Biog.

Wicks, Joseph

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Wiener, Michael

c

Papers, 1851-1908

Burkittsville, Frederick Co., Md.

1028 items, incl. 14 b.v.

VIII - C

(See also bound
vol. cards)

GUIDE

NOV 1 '31

Wiener, Michael. Papers, 1851-1908. Burkittsville, Frederick Co., Md. 1028 items, incl. 14 b. v. Sketch.

Business correspondence, papers and account books of Michael Wiener, proprietor of a tannery, and his son, Henry M. Wiener, justice of the peace. Largely orders, invoices, receipts, accounts, relating to the hide and leather business, and summonses to appear in court. Contains one letter of William Osler, M. D., on tuberculosis.

Chapel

F- 2599

Wiener, Michael

Account Book, 1851-1864.

Burkittsville, Md.

222 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

M-2600

Wiener, Michael

e

Account Book, 1862-1866.

Burkittsville, Md.

68 pp.

Boards

19 x 15 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

5-2601

Wiener, Michael

~~TS-11~~

Account Book, 1863-1865

Burkittsville, Md.

42 pp.

Paper

15 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tavern.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

F-2602

Wiener, Michael

C

Account Book, 1863-1878

Burkittsville, Md.

110 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

M-2603

Wiener, Michael

Account Book, 1870-1888.

Burkittsville, Md.

58 pp.

Boards

21 x 17 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

GUIDE

JUN 21 '46

Chapel

M-2604

Wiener, Michael

C

Bark book, 1853-1871.

Burkittsville, Md.

152 pp.

Boards

20 x 16 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 46

GUIDE

Chapel

5-2605

Wiener, Michael

~~TS-11~~

Day Book, 1870-71

Burkittsville, Md.

X92 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

S-2606
~~TS-11~~ C

Wiener, Michael

Day Book, 1870-~~1871~~

Burkittsville, Md.

96 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

S-2607

~~TS-11~~

Wiener, Michael

Day book, 1872.

Burkittsville, Md.

118 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

S-2608

Wiener, Michael

~~TS-11~~

Day Book, 1872-1873.

Burkittsville, Md.

104 pp.

Paper

25 x 16 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

S-2609

Wiener, Michael

~~TS-11~~
L

Day Book, 1876-1877

Burkittsville, Md.

92 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

5-2610

Wiener, Michael

~~TS-11~~

Day Book, 1877-1887

Burkittsville, Md.

86 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

Wiener, Michael

2611

SS-39
c

Day Book, 1879

Burkittsville, Md.

184 pp.

Mutilated

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 46

GUIDE

Chapel

F-2612

Wiener, Michael

Ledger, 1865-1872.

Burkittsville, Md.

251 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 cm.

Records of the operator of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

F- 2613

C

Wiener, Michael

Ledger, 1871-

Burkittsville, Md.

178 pp.

Calf

32 x 20 cm.

Records of the operator. of a tannery.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

S-2614

~~TS-11~~

Wiener, Michael

Day Book, 1872-1873

Burkittsville, Md.

96 pp.

Paper

25 x 10 cm.

Records of the operation of a tannery.

Wigfall, Louis Tresevant

Recon

Papers, 1862

Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas

Section A

1 item

11-5-68

MSS.

**Sec. A Wigfall, Louis T. (Louis Trezevant),
 1816-1874.**

Letter, 1862.

1 item.

**U.S. Senator and brigadier general in
the Confederate Army.**

**Collection consists of a letter from
General John Bell Hood to Wigfall,
concerning uniforms for Texas troops
and the method of selecting company
officers.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

Sec. A

Letter, ...

(Card 2)

1. Wigfall, Louis T. (Louis Trezevant), 1816-1874. 2. Hood, John Bell, 1831-1879. 3. Confederate States of America. Army. 4. Confederate States of America. Army--Officers. 5. Confederate States of America. Army--Officers--Correspondence. 6. Confederate States of America. Army--Supplies and stores. 7. Texas--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 8. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. I. Hood, John Bell, 1831-1879.

Wigfall, Louis Tresevant. Papers. Galveston,
Galveston Co., Texas

Louis Tresevant Wigfall (1816-1874) was born and educated in South Carolina. In 1848 he moved to Texas where he was elected to the state senate and then to the U. S. Senate. He urged secession and became a brigadier general in the C.S.A. Army. He resigned his commission, however, to take a seat in the Confederate Senate in 1862. He clashed with Jefferson Davis over the management of the war and became the leader of the Congressional opposition to Davis.

Wigfall, Louis Tresevant

2

He escaped to England in 1865, returning in 1872 and settling in Galveston shortly before his death.

On January 16, 1862, John Bell Hood wrote to Wigfall concerning uniforms for the Texas troops. Hood also urged that the method of selecting company officers be changed from election to appointment.

MSS.

2nd 90:F:Box 1

Wiggins, Elizabeth S.

Papers, 1860-1865.

5 items.

Mother of Confederate Army soldiers
from DeKalb Co., Ga.

Collection contains personal letters
from Wiggins to her mother, concerning
family affairs, her sons in the
Confederate Army, refugees in Atlanta
and the approach of Union troops, and
commodity prices.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522072

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90:F:Box 1

Wiggins, Elizabeth S.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Wiggins, Elizabeth S. 2. Wiggins family. 3. Confederate States of America. Army. 4. United States. Army --History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 5. Family life--Georgia. 6. Prices--Confederate States of America. 7. Atlanta (Ga.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 8. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Refugees. 9. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 10. DeKalb County (Ga.)--History.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522072

NDHYme

Wiggins, Elizabeth S

Recon

Letters. 1860-1865.

DeKalb County, Georgia

Section A

4 pieces
1 item added 4-14-51

WIGGINS, Elizabeth S. Letters. 1860-1865.
DeKalb County, Georgia. 5 pieces Sketch

These letters addressed by Elizabeth Wiggins to her mother are chiefly an attempt to keep in communication with the members of a large family. Elizabeth herself was the mother of several grown sons who served in the Confederate army. They all returned safely with the exception of one who was slightly disabled by a wound in the shoulder. The family had very limited educational opportunities.

Wiggins, Elizabeth S.

Sketch.

2

1 item added 4-14-51. Letter from Elizabeth S. Wiggins to her mother, reporting that the Yankees are near Atlanta, that many refugees have poured into the city, and at what price certain commodities are selling.

MSS.

x

Wiggins, Elizabeth Slade.
Diary, 1861 Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
1 item.

Housewife; wife of Mason Lee Wiggins
of Halifax County, N.C.

Photocopy of typescript of domestic
diary of Elizabeth Slade Wiggins, the
mistress of "Woodlawn" in Halifax
County, N.C. Most entries concern
household tasks performed and visits
paid and received. The author
occasionally commented on developments
in the Civil War and on her sons'
activities at the University of North
Carolina where they were students.
Includes a page of genealogical
information about the Wiggins
family and a few brief entries
(also photocopied typescripts) from

NcD

14 MAY 93

28106210

NDHyme

SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Wiggins, Elizabeth Slade.

Diary, ...

(Card 2)

Thomas Slade's diary.

1. University of North Carolina--
Students. 2. Woodlawn (Halifax County,
N.C.) 3. Wiggins family. 4. Women--
North Carolina--History. 5. Women--
North Carolina--Diaries. 6.
Housewives--North Carolina--History.
7. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Women. 8. Halifax County
(N.C.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
9. North Carolina--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. 10. Genre: Diaries. I.
Slade, Thomas.

Wightman, Joseph Milner

Recon

Papers, 1839-1880

Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Section A

95 items

10-24-84

Flowers Fund

Wightman, Joseph Milner. Papers. Boston,
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

This collection consists of ninety-three letters written to Wightman, Philosophical Instrument Maker, of Boston. Also included are a clipping attached to a letter dated Nov. 11, 1850, with a short sketch and picture of South Boston Methodist Episcopal Church and a 4 x 6 inch fragment of paper. The fragment contains a picture of two buildings and people in the street (four on horseback). The picture may

have originally been printed on stationery.

While Wightman was unlisted in several Massachusetts biographical works, a search of several Boston city directories was revealing. In the 1850-1851 directory, Wightman was listed as the maker of "philosophical and electromagnetic instruments." In the 1857 directory, he was listed as making German chemical apparatus in addition to his responsibilities as a philosophical instrument manufacturer. The Boston city directory of 1862 listed Wightman as mayor

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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with a salary of \$4000. By the 1870 directory, however, he was not listed as an official in the Boston government. It is indicated in two letters that Wightman was active in local civic affairs before he became mayor. He was the author of several works. Besides several editions of his Catalogue of Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus he also published works on the air pump and electricity.

Most of the collection's letters date from

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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the 1840's and early 1850's and concern the ordering of scientific apparatus for universities, colleges and academies. In some cases, correspondents sent Wightman equipment to be repaired or asked Wightman to trade equipment he had for something they had. No less than twenty-eight institutions of higher learning and twenty-three academies are represented in this collection. The schools were located throughout the eastern United States and as far west as Illinois and Texas. Schools in Canada and one

in Cuba are also included. Three of the schools are illustrated on letterhead stationery. Two are illustrated on circulars that also include information about the schools' curriculum, faculty and tuition.

Several letters contain scientific drawings. In some instances a detailed description of the kind of instrument desired and how it should work were given. Such descriptions were given for air-pumps, batteries and pulleys. In one letter, the brazing and soft soldering processes

were compared and the soft soldering process railed against. Among the scientific apparatus requested were magic lanterns (projectors), glass flasks and sliders (slides). Sliders of several types were ordered including those of the aurora borealis, fire works and descriptive astronomy. One of the surprising requests was for a piano. The writer requested "one of good tone but plain exterior." Models of the eye, ear and the steam engine were ordered. Charles Phillips, from the University of North Carolina stated how important he thought scientific

models were. "Models are of the highest importance. They excite curiosity more powerfully than the best and largest drawings and they best satisfy what they excite."

It is obvious from the complimentary tone of many of these letters, that Wightman enjoyed a good reputation as a "philosophical instrument maker." Several of the writers left it to Wightman's discretion to include in their order what supplies that he thought they might need. Such sentiments as those made by C. P. Jones,

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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of Genesee and Wyoming Seminary in New York, were not unusual. "Do as well by us as you can afford . . . I have not time to make a list of chemicals . . . Please include everything in this line which I shall need with the apparatus ordered."

It is clear from the concerns expressed by Wightman's customers that they were extremely fortunate to receive supplies well packed, in good order, and unbroken. S. H. Douglass writing from the University of Michigan in Ann

Wightman, Joseph Milner

9

Arbor states, "I am sorry to say I have sometimes received articles from you not as well packed as they should have been." It is not surprising how goods could have been damaged considering the circuitous route some of them had to travel. John Le Conte, at the time professor of physics and chemistry at Franklin College in Athens, Georgia, wrote regarding his order. He said, "Send them by the first packet to Savannah. Direct to me Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, care of W. P. Williams, Agent of Steamer Boat

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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Company, Savannah. Please have them packed very carefully, as they have to come one hundred and twenty miles by railroad. Also have them insured." In several letters either the correspondent or an acquaintance of theirs would be in Boston and would stop by in person to view Wightman's equipment and bring back needed supplies.

Delays in the shipment of goods it seems were common. Such was the concern expressed by B. E. Perry, Principal of Chester Academy, in Chester,

Vermont. He wrote, "I sent you more than two weeks since a box of apparatus to be repaired and a little order to be filled out . . . We are in great need of those articles . . . Our term is hastening away and our lectures are being delayed."

Several correspondents used Davis's catalog or manual to order supplies. Apparently Wightman carried a variety of equipment made by Davis. The way the requested items were written varied from person to person. Some listed

each item separately and neatly in a column with the price beside it. Others requested the items in paragraph form making it more difficult to read.

Several schools were operating on tight equipment budgets and would tell Wightman how much money they had to spend. Several letters dealt with what terms the school preferred to use in paying its bill. Ezra Slocum Carr, writing from Castleton Medical College in Castleton, Vermont, said, "We would prefer, as the bills of the

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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college are paid at the close of the spring session (20 June), to not pay for it until that time. If it is necessary, however, it can be done before. I refer you Dr. Larnel Parkman connected with the hospital in your city."

Medical education was discussed by Henry Tutwiler, who was planning to "commence" a high school in Green Springs, Alabama in 1847. He said he wanted to have a "laboratory for the purpose of giving instruction in chemistry to such young men as are engaged in the study of

medicine preparatory to their attendance on a course of lectures in the med schools. It is . . . a universal complaint that unless a young man knows something of this science before he attends 'the lectures,' he leaves it as ignorant as he went."

There were two letters from Lewis Feuchtwanger, chemist and importer, who was one of Wightman's suppliers. On a letterhead, Feuchtwanger was listed as an importer of chemicals, drugs, metals and materials for the daguerro-

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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type, electrotpe, pyrotechnic and glass maker.

Among the correspondents, in addition to thoses already mentioned: Elisha Mitchell, professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill; William Logan Harris, clergyman, who became Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872; Samuel M. Kinney, first president of Austin College, Huntsville, Texas; Alexander P. Stewart, professor of math and natural philosophy in Tennessee universities, Confederate

Wightman, Joseph Milner

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general and post-war Chancellor of the University of Mississippi; Silas Hamilton Douglas, chemist and author; Theron Baldwin, who was instrumental in establishing Western Reserve University, Oberlin, Marietta, Grinnell and Beloit colleges; and Tolbert Fanning, first president of Franklin College in Franklin, Tennessee.

Wightman, Maria Dyer (Davies)

See Davies, Maria Dyer

DS

Wilberforce, Samuel.

Papers, 1790-1872.

Oxford and Winchester, England.

18-H -

34 items

7-20-61 Reported to the Nat'l Union Catalog as
the William and Samuel Wilberforce
Papers. 5-18-62

1 item added, 8-19-63

Wilberforce, Samuel

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Wilberforce, Samuel. Papers, 1790-1872. Oxford, and Winchester, England. Sketch.

This collection relates to Samuel Wilberforce (1805-1873), successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester. He was the son of William Wilberforce of antislavery fame. Most of the items in this collection are letters to Samuel Wilberforce when he was Bishop of Oxford, and they relate primarily to missionary activities of the Church of England in East Africa and various British colonies.

East Africa is the subject of a number of

Wilberforce, Samuel.

2

detailed letters to Wilberforce from 1853 to 1863. There are two items from John William Colenso, Bishop of Natal. Colenso discusses the status of the Anglican Church in Natal, his attempts to acquire financial aid, the refusal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide such aid for white residents, difficulties between the Governor of Natal and his council, and injustices to the Kaffirs. An incomplete letter (1853?) apparently refers to Colenso's appointment as bishop. In a seventeen-page letter of Aug. 23, 1860, Christopher Palmer Rigby, a veteran British army

Wilberforce, Samuel.

3

officer, discusses economic and social conditions in Zanzibar, the extent of the slave trade there during the preceding year, and French activities on the island. He also writes about the depopulation of the adjacent African coast by slaving expeditions, British naval actions against slavers, and recent ventures into the interior. There are ten letters (Nov. 1859-Dec., 1861) from Charles Frederick Mackenzie, Bishop of Central Africa. Bishop Mackenzie reached East Africa in 1861 and with the aid of David Livingstone established a mission in the Shire

Wilberforce, Samuel.

4

(or Shiré) River region that is now in southern Nyasaland. Five of these items (Nov. 8, 1859-Sept. 4, 1860) concern Mackenzie's preparations for his African work and his travels in England on behalf of missions. From Capetown, South Africa, the bishop discusses his consecration, plans for the mission, and preparations to meet Livingstone who has offered his assistance. On Feb. 27, 1861, he describes at length his discussions with Livingstone about the selection of a site for the mission. There are two letters from Mackenzie in Nyasaland. In a letter (21 pp.)

Wilberforce, Samuel.

5

of July 17-Nov. 1, 1861, he describes the march from the Shire River into the nearby region where the mission was established. During this journey Livingstone and Sir John Kirk freed many slaves who were being transported to markets. The bishop debates the question of how far he should go in the defence of Africans under his charge from the depredation of slavers and other tribes. On Dec. 14, 1861, Mackenzie writes (4 pp) about his defence of the Manganja from the warring Ajawa tribesmen and states his hope to repair relations with the Ajawa.

Letters from several other sources contain detailed information on the first British expeditions and missions in the basin of the Zambezi River. There are contemporary copies of several letters of David Livingstone. On March 3, 1859, he writes from Tete, Mozambique, about his ascent of the Zambezi to that interior post. Livingstone was then conducting an expedition into the Zambezi region under the auspices of the British government. On March 15, 1862, he writes about Mackenzie's destruction of a hostile village, and he relates the events which

Wilberforce, Samuel.

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lead to the death of the bishop in January, 1862. In 1866 (May 7) Livingstone states his opinion that the Shire country is the best and most strategic location for missions, and he also notes the displeasure of the local Portuguese toward their government's allowance of British activity in Mozambique (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.). In a long letter of Apr. 27, 1862, a member of Livingstone's expedition relates a good account of the Shire region, the condition of the African population, the decision of Mackenzie to fight the Ajawa and the circumstances of that decision, the faults of Magomero as a site for the mission, and the

Wilberforce, Samuel.

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conditions of health in the region. On Feb. 2, 1863, Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary, informs Wilberforce of the decision to withdraw Livingstone's expedition, and Wilberforce then asks (p. 4) how much help the missions can expect from the British navy thereafter.

Anglican activity in Sarawak, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the West Indies is the subject of several items of 1857-1864. Henry Labouchere, Colonial Secretary, comments on the continual lack of good clergymen in the West Indies (Nov. 1, 1857). He also discusses arrangements for

Wilberforce, Samuel.

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three new bishoprics in New Zealand and the problem of altering the patent of Bishop George Augustus Selwyn (July 8, 18, 1857). A letter from central Tasmania has comment on the weak condition of the church there (Nov. 21, 1860). On Oct. 11, 1864, Walter Chambers, later Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, gives a long description of mission work in Sarawak.

Two letters (Apr. 23, 1832, and Feb. 11, 1833) to Wilberforce relate to his attempts to unite the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel with the Church Missionary Society. An

Wilberforce, Samuel.

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unidentified letter of Dec. 3, 1790* (signed, "T.T.") relates to activity in Parliament for the suppression of the slave trade.

Two items have information on British subjects who held high authority in Egypt and Sarawak. In a memorandum of Apr. 2, 1860 (13 pp., enclosed in A. L. S. of Dec. 30, 1864) Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, discusses his foreign policy toward England. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, the rajah's son and successor, was the exercising executive authority in Sarawak. On Oct. 24, 1869, Sir Samuel White

* See over

Wilberforce, Samuel.

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Baker. discusses his expedition on the White Nile to check the slave trade. This expedition was under the authority of the Egyptian government. He details plans to halt the slave trade, outlines his plans for a parental government in the Sudan, and lists his forces.

Two notes of Samuel Wilberforce (July 13, 1848, and Oct. 6, 1851) were transferred from the William Wilberforce MSS.

1 item added, 8-19-63. On February 14, 1859, Baron Macaulay, the historian, accepts a breakfast invitation from Wilberforce.

Wilberforce, William

NUCMC

Papers, 1782-1835

London, England

18-H

8-28-55

Reported to the Nat'l Union
Catalog as the William and
Samuel Wilberforce Papers.
5-18-62

37 items

95 " added 5-15-56

27 " " 10-15-57

1 item " 10-10-58

1 " " 7-31-58

2 items transferred
to S. Wilberforce
MSS. 7-20-61

1 item added
7-20-61

160 items

5 items added, 7-20-61

10 items added, 3-23-61

175 items

403 items added, 8-11-66

2 vols. added, 12-9-66

1 item added, 11-1-67

1 item added, 11-10-67

2 items added, 9-15-70

3 items added, 9-5-79

Wilberforce, William

Papers, 1782-1835

London, England

18-H

1 item added, 9-23-81

Wilberforce, William

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Wilberforce, William. Papers, 1782-1835.
London, England. Sketch.

Unpublished letters of William Wilberforce (1759-1833) - philanthropist, member of the House of Commons after 1780, and leader of the movement in England for the abolition of the slave trade - written to Thomas Harrison, a close friend and a member of the Duke of Gloucester's West India Committee. The content of the letters relates almost entirely to business matters and events involved in Wilberforce's campaign against the slave trade; a campaign in which Thomas Harrison seems to have served

Wilberforce

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as one of Wilberforce's valuable assistants. Other prominent leaders of the movement, whose names occur throughout the letters, were James Stephen, Zachary Macaulay, and Thomas Clarkson. In addition, in his letter of Aug. 11, 1817, Wilberforce praised the Duke of Gloucester for his many services.

Approximately one-half of the letters in the collection were written by Wilberforce in 1814 or 1815. Most of the more interesting of the letters will be found in this group. In one letter of Aug. 10, 1814, Wilberforce wrote

Harrison that he had been able to persuade Thomas Clarkson not to attend the Congress of Vienna. Perhaps, wrote Wilberforce, Clarkson might be able to further the cause of the abolitionists; but if he failed, the blame would be on his [Clarkson's] shoulders, and not Castlereagh's. Articles appeared in The Edinburgh Review during 1814 which questioned William Pitt's motives in supporting the abolitionists. Wilberforce (Oct. 22, 1814) wrote Harrison concerning his relations with the younger Pitt (d. 1806), and stated that

Wilberforce

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his belief was that Pitt had been a "sincere friend" of the abolition movement. Other letters for 1814 mention such things as the West India Committee and its membership, including the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Grey, Marquis Lansdowne, and Lord Grenville (Mar. 20 & Apr. 20), and the planned composition and distribution of pamphlets describing the evils of the slave trade and advocating its abolition (Apr. 26 & Oct. 3). The letter of Apr. 26 suggests the establishment of a special board, sanctioned by the King, to see to the composition of such

works.

Wilberforce was in touch with men in high government positions in England. In 1815, he gained permission to interview Lord Bathurst (letter of May 23, 1815); and Lord Liverpool took Wilberforce into confidence and informed him when the Portuguese consented to abolish the slave trade north of the line (letter of Feb. 11, 1815). That Wilberforce took care to ascertain the views of prominent government officials and members of Parliament regarding the abolition issue is best seen in his letter

Wilberforce

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to Harrison of Dec. 14, 1815, in which he expressed his desire that Zachary Macaulay, Henry Brougham and others speak to their political friends, and that the Duke of Gloucester sound out Lords Grenville, Lansdowne, and Holland. The problem at hand at this time was whether or not the general principle of abolition could be enforced. Wilberforce was then of the opinion that it could not.

There are a few interesting bits of information in the letters after 1815. In 1817, Wilberforce was bothered by the hostile pamph-

Wilberforce

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lets of one of his opponents, Joseph Marryatt. Wilberforce wrote to Harrison concerning this matter on Aug. 4, 1817, and discussed the urgency of having one of James Stephen's speeches in answer to Marryatt printed and distributed as soon as possible. Wilberforce recognized the need for much printed material to educate the peoples of all countries, and especially the "unprincipled Frenchmen" (letter of Aug. 5, 1821), in support of abolition of the slave trade. In this connection, Wilberforce was excited over the use that could be

Wilberforce, William

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made of the information regarding slave ships provided by Sir George Collier (letter of Aug. 15, 1821).

The collection contains five undated letters.

95 items added 5-15-56. The majority of these letters are written by Wilberforce to his close friend John Scandrett Harford, Jr.* of Blaise Castle (near Bristol, England). The slave trade is occasionally mentioned. One letter of Oct. 12, 1814, speaks of French publications which favor abolition and mentions Chateau-

* See over.

Wilberforce, William

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~~Bland~~, Humboldt, ^{Simonds} and Madame de Staël. It also tells of the Duke of Wellington, the King of France (Louis XVIII), Prince Talleyrand, and the English Prince Regent (later George IV) as being favorable to abolition. A letter of Nov. 23, 1814 continues to speak of abolition in the light of world events, and Wellington and Talleyrand's correspondence with him. One fragment of a strong letter, dated 1816, gives a graphic account of two slave ships. This letter also asks Harford to try to interest the Roman Catholic Church in banning the slave trade. Wilberforce

also mentions trying to interest Sir Thomas Acland and Lord Castlereagh in making an attempt to interest the Pope in the abolition of the slave trade.

The other letters speak of many things, some are fairly personal, giving advice and reminiscing; some tell of his family and friends.

A May 13 [1812?] letter speaks of Dr. Samuel Johnson. A Sept. 8, 1812, letter asks Harford (during his bridal tour of Ireland) to try to ascertain the comparative moral effects of the Catholic and Protestant religions on the peasant

Wilberforce, William

11

and servant classes of Ireland. A Feb. 7, 1827, letter from Chas. Forster to Harford tells of the efforts of the Church of England clergy to convert the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

These letters often mention charities, especially the Bible Society. A May 2, 1821, letter speaks of investigating and learning about colleges. Wilberforce speaks of the "experiment" in education being conducted by Harford. This is leading up to Harford's giving land and helping found St. David's College in South Wales in 1822. A Nov. 9, 1827, letter speaks of St. David^{as}

College.

Attached to a letter of Oct. 16 [1819?], is an interesting pamphlet which gives the pertinent facts about the "House of Protection for the Maintenance and Instruction of Girls of good character."

A July 9, 1816, letter speaks of Zachary Macaulay; and a May 7, 1817, letter tells of a Macaulay letter falling into the hands of the pamphleteer Joseph Marryatt. Wilberforce also speaks bitterly of Marryatt's attack on himself.

Mrs. Harford is a daughter of Richard Hart

Davis, and sister of Hart Davis.

An August 10, 1819, letter speaks of Richard Hart Davis' going to Mauritius Island in an official capacity.

An April 14, 1819, letter tells of Wilberforce's failing eyesight and his need to employ a reader and a secretary. Almost every letter after this date mentions his poor eyesight and his failing health. As a consequence of his wretched health, Wilberforce sends a letter of resignation to Parliament. Mrs. Wilberforce writes (Feb. 5, 1825) to Mrs. Harford telling of

this, and asking her not to mention the resignation until it is official. She also mentions telling Hannah More.

Hannah More is often spoken of in these letters, as she was the friend of both the Wilberforce and Harford families. A Sept. 11, 1821, letter speaks of her illness and of the encouraging letters she continually receives from the United States. Letters of Aug. 10, 1819; Sept. 4, 1819; Dec. 5, 1825; Oct. 18, 1828; Nov. 15, 1828; and Aug. 3, 1829, mention Hannah More in reference to proposed visits in her home. An Oct.

15, 1830, letter mentions her in connection with an anti-slavery meeting. A Mar. 26, 1832, letter tells of sending her the account of the death of her god-daughter, Elizabeth (Wilberforce) James.

A Mar. 29, 1833, letter from Clara [Dicey] Clarke speaks of Hannah More. An April 2, 1833, letter speaks of Hannah More as being in a pitiable condition.

A Jan. 23, 1830, letter talks of an economic panic among the farmers, and of Hart Davis' reaction to it. The letter also speaks of Lord Liverpool's letter to the Bank of England.

A Sept. 6, 1831, letter reminisces about the Dean of Carlisle and speaks of an Alexander Knox letter he wants.

Wilberforce very often gives news of his children, especially after 1820. He was very proud of Samuel, who later became Bishop of Oxford and of Winchester; Henry William, who later became a Roman Catholic journalist and author; and Robert Isaac, who became Archdeacon of West Riding. In letters of Feb. 21, 1832, and Mar. 26, 1832, Wilberforce tells of Robert Isaac's engagement to Agnes Everilda, the daughter of Francis

Wrangham. Wilberforce's two daughters, Barbara and Elizabeth, died before he did.

Touching letters of Feb. 24, 1831, Mar. 25, 1831, and Sept. 6, 1831, tell of Wilberforce's son, William, losing so much of his father's money through a dairy farm, that Wilberforce had to economize in order to keep up his children's heavy allowances. Wilberforce rented his home and let most of his servants go, only keeping a "man and maid and reader." He spent his last few years in "taking the waters" at Bath, and in visiting his children and his friends. His

Wilberforce, William

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health grew much worse and he died in 1833.

The Dictionary of National Biography states that John Scandrett Harford, Jr. used his recollections and Wilberforce's letters to write his reminiscences of William Wilberforce.

27 items added, 10-15-57. These are mostly personal and business letters by William Wilberforce. Names mentioned include J. M. Hodson; Edwin Pearsen; John Pearson; William Pitt (1759-1806) in letter of Oct. 19, 1804; Samuel Roberts;

Wilberforce, William

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Robert Smith, 1st Baron Carrington (1752-1838), and his younger brother, Samuel Smith (1754-1834); Lady Olivia B. Sparrow; and Walter Spencer Stanhope. Subjects mentioned include personal and business affairs and the medical use of cadavers (letter of May 17, 1823).

1 item added 10-10-58: Letter of Sept. 2, 1812, written at Landgate in Folkstone, is a request to have inserted in the newspaper a denial that there was any arrangement between Henry Lascelles relative to the election in the county.

Wilberforce, William

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1 item added 7-31-58: Letter of July 13, 1848, by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and brother of William, to a Mr. Bell, thanking him for forwarding a Dr. Black's letter.
(Transferred to Samuel Wilberforce MSS.,

7-20-61)

5 items added, 7-29-61. This addition has four letters to Wilberforce and the translation of a short prayer. On Sept. 18, 1787, George Montagu, Fourth Duke of Manchester, notes the inception of Wilberforce's plan to reform manner^s. The Duke also discusses the need to reform the

severe penal code, and he argues that capital punishment should be rarely used.

On Oct. 30, 1817, Sir James Mackintosh, philosopher, eulogizes Wilberforce's effort against the slave trade. He attributes his failure to speak on this subject recently in the House of Commons to the attack of a malady which has bothered him since his return from India. This illness affects him mentally. Also included are notes from Sir Humphry Davy and George Whitfield and the translation of a short prayer which may be in Wilberforce's handwriting.

10 items added, 8-23-61. This addition consists of miscellaneous letters which were written by William Wilberforce between 1788 and 1828. Among these items is one of Sept. 22, 1803, in which Wilberforce criticizes the preaching of William Jay, a prominent dissenting clergyman. On Aug. 5, 1813, Wilberforce compliments William Frederick, Second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, on his activity as president of the African Institution. In a letter of Apr. 13, 1825, he argues for the repeal of the disabilities against Roman Catholics.

Wilberforce, William.

23

Five letters are addressed to the following persons:

Butler, Charles (Apr. 13, 1825);
Canning, George (Dec. 4, 1819 ?);
Cunningham, John (Jan. 26, 1828);
Ellis, George James Welbore Agar-, First
Baron Dover (June 12);
Harrison, Thomas (Aug. 5, 1813).

(Continued on next card)

403 items added, 8-11-66. Most of these letters were addressed to Wilberforce, and the correspondents are numerous. Among the letters are series from Hannah More, William Pitt, Lord Brougham, Spencer Perceval, Thomas Chalmers, George Canning, and John Bowdler (d. 1815). All correspondents are listed in the Autograph File.

The letters are so numerous, rich, and varied in content that a prose description of them is unsuitable. Therefore, a selective

* See over.

Wilberforce, William

25

index of topics and persons has been compiled. It occasionally includes addressees. This index does not include the manuscripts cataloged before 1966. (Index in Inventory File.)

Most of the letters were formerly bound in two volumes, one of which was arranged chronologically and the other alphabetically. In both volumes the letters were not in complete order, and there were many undated items. There were apparently one or more other volumes, for loose manuscripts in this

accession and in earlier ones still were mounted on the paper used for binding. The difficulty of reference, cataloging, and photoduplication of the manuscripts resulted in their removal from the volumes and their inclusion with the other manuscripts in chronological sequence.

The compiler of the volumes is uncertain. A note on the last page of the Duchess of Gordon's letter of July 13, 1788, suggests that one of Wilberforce's sons put the volumes

together. The cover of one of the volumes had a book plate of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, the third son of William and one of his biographers. This cover is filed at the end of the undated letters.

Numerous letters have been published, but often incompletely and sometimes inaccurately. Many of them, however, probably are unpublished.

2 vols. added, 12-9-66. These two volumes record Wilberforce's account with the London banking house of Smith, Payne, and Smiths during

1829-1833. The transactions are itemized sufficiently to provide details about his income and expenditures, including investments and benevolences.

1 item added and included in the index,
11-1-67.

1 item added and included in the index,
11-10-67.

2 items added and included in the index,
9-15-70.

3 items added, 9-5-79:

The death of his eldest daughter was the subject

of Wilberforce's letter of Jan. 4, 1822, to Joseph Wilson of Stowlangtoft Hall. On Jan. 5, 1827, Wilberforce wrote to Wilson about the needy case of the Rev. A. M. Simkin and noted his own diminution of income.

Robert Isaac Wilberforce's letter of Oct. 17, 1835, to Henry Wilson, M. P., concerned personal and family matters. Wilson was the son of Joseph Wilson.

1 item added, 9-23-81: On Aug. 31, 1814, John Cartwright wrote about: a series of letters to Thomas Clarkson; the strong backing of England

necessary to support the cause of Africa at the Congress of Vienna; the attitude of Czar Alexander of Russia towards the slave trade and plans to communicate with him and with the Bishop of Blois, Henri Grégoire; the need to abolish a traffic afflicting the English nation that is worse than the African slave trade; the connection between the causes of African freedom and English freedom; and England's role of leadership in the cause of freedom. Cartwright's remarks about the situation in England

Wilberforce, William

31

apparently relate to the theme of his Letters to Clarkson on African and English Freedom (1814) in which he argued that deprivation of full political rights was the most serious problem in the country.

Wilberfoss, England

XVI 18-H

Recon

Poor Law Accounts, 1799-1829

Wilberfoss, Yorkshire, England

244 pp.

Vellum

32 x 21 cm.

12-10-62

MSS.

6th 11:E Wilberfoss (Yorkshire, England)
Accounts, 1799-1829.

1 v.

Yorkshire, England parish.

Volume of financial accounts of the administration of the poor laws in Wilberfoss. They contain semi-annual records of the disbursements by the overseer of the poor, including the date, amount, and purpose of each expenditure and the name of each recipient. Included are the annual records of assessments against citizens who were taxed for poor relief including names, valuation and payments of each taxpayer. There is also a note on the history of the volume by Gerald Robert Owst, professor of education in the University of

NcD 21 JUL 98 39521949 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 11:E Wilberfoss (Yorkshire, England)

Accounts, ... (Card 2)

Cambridge, Cambridge, England; and a letter and obituaries of John Bell (d. 1939), millowner and former overseer for the parish.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Bell, John, d. 1939. 2.

Charities--Great Britain--Accounting.

3. Public welfare--Law and legislation--Great Britain. 4. Taxation--England--Yorkshire. 5. Poor--Great Britain--

History. 6. Poor--England--Yorkshire--Services for. 7. Poor laws--England--Yorkshire. 8. Wilberfoss (Yorkshire, England)--His tory. I. Owst, Gerald Robert.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39521949

NDHYme

Wilberfoss, England. Poor Law Accounts,
1799-1829. Wilberfoss, Yorkshire, England.

This volume contains the financial accounts for the administration of the poor laws in the township of Wilberfoss, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, from 1799-1829. The accounts are of two types--the disbursements by the overseers of the poor and the assessments against those citizens who were taxed for poor relief. The overseer's accounts are usually recorded on a semiannual basis, and they extend

with few interruptions from April, 1799, to April, 1828. The date, amount, and purpose of each expenditure is noted, and the names of recipients of relief are included. Various persons served as overseers. The assessments, usually annual, are similarly detailed, the names, valuation and payments of each taxpayer being recorded. Assessment accounts date from April, 1800, to April, 1829.

This volume once belonged to Gerald Robert Owst, Professor of Education in the University of Cambridge. His note on the history of the

Wilberfoss, England

3

volume appears at its front. Also included here are a letter and obituaries of John Bell (d. 1939), a millowner and prominent citizen of Wilberfoss. Bell, a former overseer for the parish, gave this volume to Gerald Owst, whose family once resided at Wilberfoss.

The second page of the original manuscript contains comments on the severe economic conditions of 1799.

Wilborn, John D.

Daybook, 1871-1877

Recataloged as part of the John C. Van
Hook Papers.

Wilbraham, George

Papers, 1834

Delamere House, Cheshire, England

~~XVIII-E~~ 6th 10: B 1 item

2-2-68

MSS.

6th 10:E Wilbraham, George, 1779-1852.

Letter, 1834.

1 item.

Member of British Parliament.

**Collection consists of a letter from
Wilbraham concerning interest in reform
and a speaking engagement.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Wilbraham, George, 1779-1852. 2.
Great Britain. Parliament--Reform. 3.
Great Britain--Politics and government
--1830-1837.**

Wilbraham, George. Papers, 1834. Delamere House, Cheshire, England

George Wilbraham (1779-1852), British politician, was M.P. for Stockbridge, 1826-1831, Cheshire, 1831-1832, and South Cheshire, 1832-1841.

On September 16, 1834, Wilbraham was unable to attend an agricultural meeting at Manchester because of forthcoming visits to Yorkshire. He reported on the success of the dinner for Lord Grey and the continuing enthusiasm for reform.

WILBUR, Aaron

Letters and Papers. 1837-1919.

Savannah, Georgia.

1 box Cab. 98 126 pieces
GUIDE 11-1-51 added 26

MAY 30 1941

WILBUR, Aaron	Letters and Papers	1837-1919
Savannah, Georgia	Sketch	126 pieces

Aaron Wilbur, a business man of Savannah, Georgia, (born December 12, 1821 and died Dec. 5, 1869) was the son of Ezra Wilbur (1791-1825) and Elizabeth Richardson Wilbur. The Wilbur family came to New England in the seventeenth century, and Aaron Wilbur was born in Windsor County, Vermont. He was twice married there and had three children by his second marriage. On Feb. 7, 1855, he married Mary Eunice Copp (b. Jan. 29, 1833) in Savannah. She was the daughter of Daniel Dennison Copp and Eunice (Waldo)

WILBUR, Aaron

-2-

Sketch

Copp. There were five children of this marriage Henry Martyn, Mary Aronetta, Fedora Isabel, Minnie Lulu and Sallie Eunice.

Prior to the Civil War Wilbur was in the insurance business in Savannah, representing the Charter Oak Company of Hartford, Connecticut. With the coming of the war this business was cut off. Wilbur then undertook to buy cotton for the government of Georgia, in connection with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and subsidized by the insurance company. For a time he apparently operated a store which sold goods run

in through the blockade. The papers are too incomplete to make a very accurate story of the complicated transactions which took place during the war years.

In any case, Wilbur had in his possession several hundred bales of cotton when Sherman entered Savannah in December, 1864. Just what had been Wilbur's attitude toward the War is uncertain, but it seems likely that he was a Unionist throughout. It is impossible to say which side he intended to aid by his business transactions. In any case he set out to prove that he

WILBUR, Aaron

-4-

Sketch

had always been a Unionist in order to collect on the cotton in his hands when Sherman arrived. This involved expensive litigation lasting at least until 1907 if not later. The papers do not conclusively reveal the results but indicate that about 1900 the daughter, Fedora I. Wilbur, took up the case and ultimately was paid about \$58,000.

There was also some difficulty in connection with the insurance company for which Wilbur had worked before the War. After his death in 1869 his widow tried to collect commissions which were

due him when he died. The insurance company, on the other hand, argued that he owed them large sums in premiums which he had collected between 1861 and 1865 but had never turned in. The outcome of this litigation is not indicated in the papers. There are a few letters, chiefly on financial matters, written by Alexis McNulty, probably a half-brother of Mrs. Wilbur.

The collection consists of 47 original letters 65 copies of letters and papers, largely material used in the cotton claims litigation, and three notebooks of genealogical information. There

WILBUR, Aaron

-6-

Sketch

are a few personal letters, but most of the material deals with the cotton transactions during the Civil War, with Wilbur's business affairs between 1865 and 1869; correspondence between Mrs. Wilbur and J. Ringgold McCay about litigation with the insurance company; and the papers connected with the cotton claims.

26 items added 11-1-51. Largely letters of Mrs. Wilbur to her husband describing social life in Marietta, Griffin, Americus & Savannah; a trip to Washington & Philadelphia, and another to Germany & Italy.

MSS.

Wilbur, James Babcock, d. 1891.

Logbook of the whaling ship Fellowes,
1845-1848.

1 item (146 p.).

SHELF
LOCATION:

61:E

Ship's mate from Lottery Village (now
Avondale), R.I. Served on board whaling
ship Fellowes from 1845-1850.

Kept by Wilbur while on board the
Fellowes, primarily in the South
Pacific Ocean. Describes sighting and
capturing sperm whales and routines
aboard ship. Includes graphic
representations of sperm whales sighted
or captured.

1. Fellowes (Ship) 2. Whaling--South
Pacific Ocean. 3. Sperm whale.

I. Title

NcD

Rep 19JY88 17979732

NDHYme

Wilbur, Jeremiah

Papers, 1817-1879

New York, N. Y.

Cab. 89

1123 items & 2 vols.

24 " added 12-13-57

10-25-56

GUIDE

Wilbur, Jeremiah. Papers, 1817-1879. New
York, N. Y. 1142 items & 2 vols. Sketch

Jeremiah Wilbur was a ¹³⁵¹⁰⁷commercial merchant in New York City dealing in stocks and bonds, wholesale merchandise of all sorts, tobacco, coal, gold, and mercury. He speculated in land, copper, and mica mining. He was a partner in the firm of Masters and Markoe until 1851 and with Wilbur and Scott until 1853. After 1853 he went into business on his own. He was married to Sarrah Masters and had two sons and one daughter.

Wilbur was a devout Presbyterian who

Wilbur, Jeremiah

2

helped to form an "Evangelical Society" in Philadelphia in June, 1821. The constitution of that society, dated June 19, 1821, is included among his papers. His business correspondence brought him a copy of a letter written by Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins from Boston, Mass., to William Masters on Nov. 1, 1843.

Wilbur's interest in the Presbyterian Church is brought out in a series of letters and documents relating to the founding and establishment of the Second Presbyterian

Wilbur, Jeremiah

3

Church of West Chester, N. Y. In a letter sent to Edmond Coffin, June 13, 1853, a description of the proposed church is given. Letters written to Rev. Isaac Stryker on Dec. 3, 1853 and Mar. 4, 1854 and Mar. 5, 1854 record the founding of the church and mention George Lewis Prentiss. Records of early church meetings of the new church are to be found in the folder of miscellany.

In a letter dated Mar. 13, 1855 from London, England, a short comparison of the "old style" Presbyterian Church with the

Wilbur, Jeremiah

4

"Church of England" is made by John S. Gilliaz.

A letter to Samuel F. B. Morse from A. G. Benson explains advantages and uses of guano for fertilizer on May 14, 1862.

H. W. Taylor writes from Charleston, S. C., on May 5, 1868 of the effects of a business decline.

In two letters to Rev. Charles C. Beatty on May 11 & 16, 1868, and one letter to Hannah Masters written on May 18, 1868, Wilbur expresses his views on the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, reconstruction politics,

Wilbur, Jeremiah

5

Gen. Grant, and the freedmen.

From New York City come comments on the business depression of 1867 in a letter written May 19, 1868 by Wilbur to Wilbur Price.

Atlantic and California Railroad Bill No. 32 is mentioned by Jeremiah Wilbur to John H. Barret on Feb. 12, 1869.

In a letter to H. Eubank on Apr. 10, 1869 J. Wilbur makes comments relative to the Civil War and education.

Gold currency is mentioned in a letter from Wilbur to Rev. Charles C. Beatty in June,

1869.

In letters of July 30, 1869 and Aug. 13, 1869, Wilbur mentions Washington and Jefferson College, Union College, and Rutgers College to Rev. Charles C. Beatty.

In another letter to Rev. Beatty, Wilbur mentions typhoid fever in New York City, Oct. 26, 1869.

A continuing interest in freedmen and reconstruction politics occurs in letters of the following dates written to J. Wilbur: from C. W. Taylor, Jan. 23, 1871 and Mar. 13,

Wilbur, Jeremiah

7

1871, with mention of Gov. Robert K. Scott of S. C.; from H. W. Taylor, Jan. 28, 1871, with mention of the scalawags and Mar. 22, 1871, concerning hardships of plantation owners in S. C.

A letter dated Apr. 28, 1871 from Anna Buckley mentions Auburn Seminary. Checker Military Academy is mentioned in a letter from Joseph W. Spencer on June 30, 1871 from Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. C. M. Taylor describes, in a letter of Mar. 4, 1871, a trip from Charleston, S. C.,

Wilbur, Jeremiah

8

to Savannah, Ga., by steamer and gives a comparison of the two cities.

In another letter from M. C. M. Taylor mention is made of raising a Confederate gunboat from Charleston harbor, Jan. 6, 1872.

A smallpox outbreak is mentioned in a letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1872, by Clinton G. Gilroy.

Clinton G. Gilroy writes again on Jan. 18, 1872 in an attempt to persuade Wilbur to invest money in the dye industry and rug embroidering business. Wilbur ignored the

letter and refused to be involved.

J. W. Hayes writes from Reading, England, Jan. 25, 1872, and mentions the Prince of Wales and tells of a slight business depression in England.

Business affairs of Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. A., are given mention in a letter from Abraham Kintzing, Jan. 27, 1872.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance is mentioned by Edmond T. Priest in a letter from Northampton, England, Feb. 22, 1872.

A discussion of U. S. Public Debt laws, 1864-1866, is presented by H. W. Taylor in a letter dated Feb. 5, 1873, from Charleston, S. C.

Sarah W. Masters, a niece of Jeremiah Wilbur, writes from New Haven, Conn., on Feb. 8, 1873 and talks of Yale College and William Petit Trowbridge.

M. C. Taylor writes from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1873, of enjoying reading Mark Twain's Roughing It.

A special session of the U. S. Senate

Wilbur, Jeremiah

11

for Mar. 4, 1873 is mentioned by Janie C. Prentiss on March 2, 1873.

The spread of spinal meningitis is mentioned by Annie P. Wilbur, Apr. 28, 1873, from St. Louis, Mo.

The Maryland General Assembly meeting for May 14, 1873 is mentioned by C. H. Buckley from Malone, N. Y., on May 5, 1873.

W. A. Wells writes from Bristol, England, on Jan. 10, 1873, commenting on high wages and the rise in trade.

M. C. M. Taylor writes to Wilbur from

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1874, and expresses her views of the services of the Episcopal Church.

B. T. L. Bounland, a dealer in land, comments on a business decline in 1872 in a letter to Jeremiah Wilbur from New York, N. Y., dated Feb. 13, 1874.

In letters from R. W. Lambdin, Mar. 1, 1874, and Janie C. Prentiss, Apr. 8, 1874, criticism of church organization is made, along with mention of temperance meetings.

In two letters from France, one from

Paris, May 24, 1874, and Barbyon [?], Sept. 11, 1874, Elsie W. Taylor gives a description of Paris and France in general.

Included in the collection are the following papers and documents: a land patent from James Monroe to John McCowan dated Dec. 16, 1817; indenture dated June 29, 1827 concerning a land mortgage and deed in Middlesex Co., N. J.; mortgage dated Dec. 21, 1830, Orange Co., N. Y.; land deed, Jan. 25, 1839, Orange Co., N. Y.; land judgment concerning Mercer Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1845; land inden-

Wilbur, Jeremiah

14

ture of Queens Co., concerning Jamacia, N. Y.; fire insurance policy issued by the Home Insurance Company, July 1, 1858; part of the will of James C. Van Dyke, Feb. 22, 1859, Philadelphia, Pa.; fire insurance policy issued by Duchess Co. Mutual Insurance Co., May 16, 1859; a series of receipts in the 1870-1879 folder concerning the buying and selling of gold; an extract from Royal Cornwall Gazette describing preparation of clay for china industry in England.

The volumes consist of a ledger (1855-

9-2-67.

Missing

Wilbur, Jeremiah

15

1872) and a list of the property of Jeremiah Wilbur in 1846.

24 items added 12-13-57. They are mainly business items pertaining to Jeremiah Wilbur. Subjects mentioned include the tobacco trade in N. Y. and real estate in Mich. Henry W. Taylor writes (July 4, 1865), mentioning Andrew Johnson and Horace Greeley, and expressing his desire to serve in the former's Cabinet. The chief item in this additional material contains copies of legal documents

and letters pertaining to Charles Edwards (1797-1868); and the case involving the Hia-watha and her cargo in which Edwards was counsel for the plaintiff. See D.A.B., VI, 27-28; and Prize Cases (1862; 2 Black, 635-699). Names mentioned in this case include Cornelius Agnew, grandfather of Cornelius Rea Agnew (1830-1888); Henry H. Elliott; Associate Justice Samuel Nelson (1792-1873) of the U. S. Supreme Court; Edward H. Owen; and E. Delafield Smith.

MSS.

Sec. A

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler, 1850-1919.

Papers, 1887-1911.

11 items.

American poet and journalist.

Collection consists of poetry and correspondence of Wilcox, author of The Art of Being Alive, Poems of Passion. She writes in one letter to dramatist Charles Hale Hoyt about her line, "Laugh and the world laughs with you," in another of her relationship with James Whitcomb Riley and another about her publisher. Other miscellaneous items include some poetry, one entitled "A Dream-Pandit."

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

lcs

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005244

NDHYme

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler)

Papers, 1887-1910

New York, N.Y.

Section A

10 items

9-12-84

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler). Papers. New York, N.Y.

Ms. Wilcox, American journalist and poetress, was the youngest daughter of Marius Hartwell and Sarah (Pratt) Wheeler. Over the course of her career, she had more than twenty volumes published, mostly books of poetry. Throughout her lifetime, she enjoyed great popularity. While critics spoke of platitudes and sentimentality in her work, she maintained that her poetry helped comfort millions of unhappy and weary people.

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler)

2

The collection contains letters and poems written by Ms. Wilcox. Included with the collection is a postcard acceptance by Puck of three poems written by "Miss M. A. Andrews." The card appears on the verso of a page that contains a poem written by Ms. Wilcox. The whole page appears to have been part of a scrapbook. Miss M. A. Andrews is not further identified in the collection.

In a letter dated Dec. 4, 1897, addressed to a Mr. Hoyt, Ms. Wilcox refers to the success

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler)

3

of her famous line, "Laugh and the world laughs with you" that had been sung at your theater."

Hoyt quite possibly was Charles Hale Hoyt, dramatist. In a fragment of a letter dated Jan. 1893, Ms. Wilcox said she and James Whitcomb Riley were never engaged. Ms. Wilcox and Riley did meet once and corresponded with each other several times. (From The Maturity of James Whitcomb Riley, (1922) by Marcus Dickey, pgs. 112-115). In a letter dated 1900, she said she would continue having her books pub-

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler)

4

lished by the same publisher, because she had been told that it was a great mistake to scatter books among publishers.

Recom c

Wilcox, Walter H.

Papers, 1924

Woburn, Middlesex Co., Mass.

Section A

1 item

2-22-59

GUIDE

MSS.

Sec. A

Wilcox, Walter H.

Letter, 1924.

1 item.

Woburn (Middlesex Co.), Mass.

resident.

**Collection consists of a letter to
Wilcox from Julian S. Carr (d. 1924)
concerning his recent tonsillectomy, a
month before his death.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Wilcox, Walter H. 2. Carr, Julian
Shakespeare. 3. Surgery--History.**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522015

NDHYme

Wilcox, Walter H. Papers, 1924. Woburn, Mass.
1 item. Sketch.

Letter to Wilcox from Julian S. Carr which was dictated by Carr in a New York hospital. He refers to a recent letter Wilcox had written from Southern Pines and the tonsillectomy he has just had. Although Carr says the operation was a success, he died within almost a month.

Wilcox

See also Willcox

Wilde, John Walker

Album, 1824-1856

San Francisco, San Francisco Co., Cal.

41 pp. Leather 19 3-4 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Largely poems by John W. Wilde

6-16-61

M-6477

Recon

MSS.

M:6477

Wilde, John Walker.

Album, 1824-1856.

1 v.

**San Francisco, Calif. resident,
possibly a poet.**

**Collection consists of an album (41
pp.) containing poems by Wilde.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Wilde, John Walker. 2. Poetry,
American--19th century.**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39521950

NDHYme

Wilde, Richard Henry

Recon

Papers, 1812-1885

Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia

Section A

6 items

1 item added

4-30-36

2 items added

2 items added, 6-42

(See also bound
vol. cards)

4 items trans. from C.C.

Jones books, 11-41

5 items added, 1-42

MSS.

Sec. A, M:6459

Wilde, Richard Henry, 1789-1847.

Papers, 1812-1885.

27 items.

Member of Congress, poet and literary scholar, and professor of law at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), New Orleans, La.

Collection contains Wilde's papers including correspondence pertaining to personal affairs; political concerns including the negotiations of John Forsyth for the cession of Florida; legal matters; and American sculpture. There are also two poems by Wilde. A volume contains poems by Wilde and others, including several translations by Wilde from Italian.

Cataloged from Guide.

NcD

21 JUL 98 39522050 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A, M:6459

Wilde, Richard Henry, 1789-1847.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

***lcs**

- 1. Wilde, Richard Henry, 1789-1847.**
- 2. Legislators--United States--**
- Correspondence. 3. Poets, American--**
- 19th century--Correspondence. 4.**
- College teachers--Louisiana--**
- Correspondence. 5. Sculpture--United**
- States--History. 6. Italian poetry--**
- Translations into English. 7. Florida**
- History--Cession to the United**
- States, 1819.**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522050

NDHYme

Wilde, Richard Henry

Papers, 1812-1885

Augusta, Richmond Co., Georgia

Section A

2 items trans. from C.C.
Jones books, 9-1-44
1 item added, 5-25-49
1 item added, 1-22-52
1 item & 1 vol. added,
10-6-60
1 item added, 12-6-60

Wilde, Richard Henry MSS. 1812-1885.
Augusta, Ga.

Wilde was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1789 and died in New Orleans in 1847. The family moved to Georgia in his youth, and there he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1809. From 1815 to 1817 and again from 1827 to 1835 he served in Congress where he took a definite stand against the Force bill, the tariff, and against the

Wilde, R. H.

2

removal of currency from the U. S. bank. From 1835 to 1840 he lived in Europe, devoting himself to scholarly pursuits, and especially to a study of Dante and Tasso. In 1842 he again entered Georgia politics and attended the Whig convention at Milledgeville. In 1843 he became professor of law at Louisiana University. Wilde's best known work is The Lament of the Captive. His work on Dante and Tasso are scholarly, and his translations of Italian, Spanish, and French poems are good.

Wilde, Richard Henry

2a Sketch

Wilde evidently married a member of the Cumming family of Georgia in 1818, as his papers contain references to this family and his son was named William Cumming Wilde. His wife died in 1827.

The Wilde Papers are mostly political and legal in character. They contain three MSS. of Wilde's poems and a letter of his son in 1885 from New Orleans to C.C. Jones, Jr., on the Jones Pamphlet on Richard Henry Wilde. This pamphlet is in the Rare Book Room of the Duke University Library.

~~Three~~^{Four} pieces transferred to this set from the C.C. Jones books Nov. 1941, include autograph letters from W. T. Williams, ^{Jan. 2, 1942} and John MadPherson Berrien to Wilde, and a letter from Wilde.

Of five letters added Jan. 1942, one is from Josiah Meigs re. John Forsyth's negotiations for the cession of Florida, and a second is from Seaborn Jones on the litigation of one of his cases, while the other three contain matters of personal business.

Two letters transferred 9-1-44, from the C. C. Jones books consist of a personal letter from Wilde to his sister, Mary Pasly, and one from Wilde's son, William Cumming Wilde to Jones on the latter's article on R. H. Wilde.

1 item added 1/22-52. Letter from Wilde 1827 Mar. 30 relating to his law practice in Augusta.

Wilde, Richard Henry

5

1 item and 1 vol. added, 10-6-60. The item is Wilde's poem, "After a Thousand Years," with a headnote and two footnotes.

The volume contains several poems by Wilde and others. Some of the poems are translations by Wilde. The Oxford Companion to American Literature (3rd ed., 1956), says on p. 830, "His lyric poems are uncollected; an incomplete life of Dante and translations of Italian poets are unprinted." The D. A. B., XX, 207, says that Wilde "commenced 'The Life and Times of Dante' and 'The Italian Lyric Poets.' (The

Wilde, Richard Henry

6

unfinished manuscripts are in the Library of Congress.)"

The first three poems in the volume, on p. 1, were translated by Wilde from the Italian of Bertoli in 1821. "Beauteous and Sincere Thou Art," "On an Old Coquet," and "On a Lackey, Lazy and Gluttonous."

On the third page of the volume is Wilde's poem, "Down Sits the Sun," dated July 28, 1830, with a headnote.

Pp. 4 and 5 contain his "What Leaves Are These," dated Aug. 1, 1831.

Wilde, Richard Henry

7

Wilde's "Give Me a Subject" is on pp. 6-7.
Date: May, 1831.

On pp. 8-11 is Wilde's poem of Aug. 13, 1830, called "Augustus Tomlinson's Farewell to London. Paraphrased from 'Paul Clifford.'" Bulwer-Lytton's novel, Paul Clifford, was first published in the same year.

On p. 11 and dated April 5, 1832 is Wilde's poem, entitled "Paraphrase of a Figure in the 1st Volume of Eugene Aram." Eugene Aram (1832) is another Bulwer-Lytton novel.

"I Write !" is another Wilde poem. Pp. 12-13.

Wilde, Richard Henry

8

May 29, 1832. "Said a Judge," undated is on p. 13.

Wilde's "The Age of Reptiles," pp. 16-17 (with a fractional sheet attached), dated May 12, 1832[?], seems to have been inspired by Sir Charles Lyell's geological researches. The footnote refers to the Edinburgh, Scotland, New Philosophical Journal; and to the 21st no. of Silliman's Journal, containing "The Geological Age of Reptiles," by Gideon Martell, Esq., F. R. S.

P. 17 has a short Wilde poem, of Feb., 1836

Wilde, Richard Henry

9

"On a Female Exquisite Who Thought It Vulgar to Carry a Handkerchief."

A copy of Nathaniel Parker Willis' "They May Talk" is on pp. 19-20, followed on pp. 21-22 by Wilde's parody of it, "You May Talk of Your Sly Flirtation." "

"To Matty on Her Birthday," by Wilde, is on pp. 23-24. Undated. On p. 25 is Wilde's undated "Paraphrase From a Passage in Moore's Life of Byron."

Attached to the vol. is an undated newspaper copy of a religious poem, "The Almighty Sower,"

Wilde, Richard Henry

10

by The Rev. George Duffield, Jr., who seems to have been Goerge Duffield III (1794-1868).

1 item added, 12-6-60: A business letter from Matthew Hall McAllister to John W.

Wilde, brother of Richard Henry Wilde, Aug. 7, 1833. McAllister wrote concerning a debt owed him by William Shannon.

WILDE, Richard Henry

A SOUTHERN POET

65. WILDE, R. H. Judge in Georgia and Distinguished Southern Poet. Author of the ever young "My Life is like the Summer Rose". A collection of letters and Manuscript Poem. 4to, 1837 to 1842. The letters deal with literary subjects, addressed to Com. Nicholson and Sen. Preston. The Manuscript "To Carlo Botta" A magnificent poem, of 14 lines, signed with his full signature: Richard Henry Wilde, February 15th, 1837. The letters are quite long. The lot, Three pieces, 26.50.

JAN 30 1935

M-6459

Wilde, Richard Henry

Album, 1821-1834

Augusta, Richmond Co., Ga.

25 pp.

Boards

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 cm.

Wilde, Sir William (1815-1876).

Papers, n. d.

Dublin, Ireland.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Wilder, Bryant

Recon ©

Papers, 1854-1907

Franklin County, N. C.

Section A

36 items

10-17-59

MSS.

Sec. A

Wilder, Bryant.

Papers, 1854-1907.

36 items.

Confederate soldier and farmer.

Collection contains Wilder's personal and business papers including items pertaining to North Carolina politics and references to Louisburg Male Academy, Louisburg, N.C. (later Louisburg College).

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Wilder, Bryant. 2. Louisburg College. 3. Business records--North Carolina. 4. North Carolina--Politics and government--19th century. 5. North Carolina--Politics and government--20th century.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522071

NDHYme

Wilder, Bryant. Papers, 1854-1907. Franklin
County, N. C. 36 items. Sketch.

Mainly personal and business papers of
Bryant Wilder (ca. 1891), Confederate soldier.
He was discharged as physically unfit. Later,
it seems, he was a farmer.

A few items deal with N. C. politics. The
Louisburg Male Academy, of Louisburg, N. C.,
is also mentioned.

Wilder, Henry Arthur John

L-5868

Scrapbook, 1819-1929

Recon

London, England

208 pages

Leather

28½ x 22 cm.

6-25-58

Wilder, Henry Arthur John. London, Eng. 5868
Scrapbook, 1819-1929. Sketch.

This collection consists mainly of personal letters by famous and once famous Britishers, as well as Americans, French, Germans, and others. There are letters by royalty, nobility, statesmen, generals, clergymen, authors, composers, scientists, engineers, et al.

While most of the letters in this collection have little or no value for research, two of them are worthy of comment. In a letter of July 10, 1845, Thomas Clarkson states that Baron Metcalfe, Provisional Governor of Canada,

will assist all fugitive slaves who escape to that country from the U. S. Clarkson argues against the flogging of British seamen and the operation of the crimping houses. He mentions Thomas Hamilton, Ninth Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Robert Peel, Jr., Prime Minister.

On April 28, 1859, Prince Albert writes to General Jonathan Peel about Army and Navy Ordnance.

Subjects mentioned in the collection include British social life and politics, Oxford

and Cambridge universities, and Eton College.

The chief correspondents are:

Adelaide, Queen of England

Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel

Prince Consort of England

Althorp, John Charles Spencer, Viscount
and Third Earl Spencer

Armstrong, Sir William George, Baron
Armstrong

Ashley, Lord _____

Babbage, Charles
Baillie, Joanna
Bancroft, George
Banks, Sir Joseph
Barnett, John Francis
Barry, Charles
Bennett, Sir William Sterndale
Bentinck, William George Frederick
 Cavendish, Lord Bentinck
Béranger, Pierre Jean de
Berzelius, Jöns Jakob, Baron Berzelius

Blanqui, Louis Auguste
Blomfield, Charles James
Bosworth, Joseph
Bovill, Sir William
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson
Brewster, Sir David
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, Jr.
Brooke, Sir James
Brougham, Henry Peter, Baron Brougham
and Vaux
Bruce, Thomas, Seventh Earl of Elgin
and Eleventh Earl of Kincardine

Bruch, Max

Brunel, Sir Marc Isambard

Buckland, Francis Trevelyan

Buller, Charles

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle,
Baron Dalling and Bulwer

Burnet, John

Burritt, Elihu

Butler, Frances Anne (Kemble)

Byron, Anne Isabella (Milbanke), Lady
Byron

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall

Callcott, John Wall

Callcott, Maria, Lady Callcott

Cambridge, George William Frederick

Charles, Second Duke of Cambridge

Campbell, George John Douglas, Eighth

Duke of Argyll

Campbell, John, First Baron Campbell

Carlyle, Thomas

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount

and Second Marquis of Londonderry

Chantrey, Sir Francis

Chateaubriand, François René

Chisholm, C.

Chopin, Frédéric François

Clarkson, Thomas

Cooke, William Fothergill

Cope, C. W.

Copley, John Singleton, Baron Lyndhurst

Dickens, Charles

Disraeli, Benjamin, First Earl of
Beaconsfield

Doyle, James William Edmund

Doyle, Richard

Dunnar[?], W.[?]

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock
Eastlake, Elizabeth, Lady Eastlake
Edgeworth, Maria
Faraday, Michael
Ferguson, Harold S.
Fielding, Copley
Gavazzi, Alessandro
Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis
Gigliinni, Clara
Gladstone, William Ewart
Gleig, George Robert

Wilder, Henry Arthur John

10

Goldschmidt, Johanna Maria (Lind) (Jenny
Lind)

Gounod, Charles Francois

Gützlauff, Karl Friedrich August

Haig, Douglas, First Earl Haig of
Bemersyde

Hallam, Henry

Haydon, Benjamin Robert

Heller, Stephen

Helps, Sir Arthur

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (Browne)

Hill, Sir Rowland

Wilder, Henry Arthur John

11

Hooker, Sir William Jackson

Horsley, Jr?, Cc?,

Horsley, William

Howard, George William Frederick,
Seventh Earl of Carlisle

Hughes, Thomas

Hume, Joseph

Irving, Washington

Jameson, Anna Brownell (Murphy)

Jerrold, Douglas William

Joachim, Joseph

Jowett, B.

Kean, Charles John

Keble, John

Kingsley, Charles

Kontski, Chevalier de

Lamartine, Alphonse de

Lamé, A. Gordon

Landseer, Sir Charles

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-

Fitzmaurice, Fifth Marquis of Lans-
downe

Laurence, John

Layard, Sir Austen Henry

Lear, Edward

Lewis, Sir George Cornwall

Liszt, Franz

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth

Lloyd, Samuel Jones, First Baron Over-
stone

Lushington, Sir Stephen Rumbold

Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton

Bulwer-, First Baron Lytton

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, First
Baron Macaulay

McClure, Sir Robert John le Mesurier
Mackarness, John Fielder
MacReady, William Charles
Maelise,
Marsh-Caldwell, Anne (Caldwell)
Martin, Helena
Martin, John
Mary, Queen of England
Maskelyne, Nevil
Maule, _____, Lord Panmure
Mayne, Sir Richard
Mazzini, Giuseppe

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix

Michelet, Jules

Milman, Henry Hart

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron
Houghton

Morgan, G. Osborne

Moscheles, Ignaz

Mumenkas[?], Jacques

Munro, Alex

Murchison, Sir Roderick

Naftel, Paul Jacob

Nallé, Charles

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick

Nightingale, Florence

Oberthier, Charles

O'Connell, Daniel

O'Ferrall, More

Opie, Amelia (Alderson)

Owen, Harriet M.

Owen, Sir Richard

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Third
Viscount

Pauer, Ernst

Peele, Sir Robert, Jr.

Penzance, Baron (James P. Wilde)

Penrose, Elizabeth (Cartwright) (Mrs.
Markham, pseud.)

Phillip, John

Polko, Lisa

Pollock, Sir William Frederick

Procter, Bryan Waller (Barry Cornwall,
pseud.)

Prony, Gaspard Clair François Marie

Rich, Baron de Prony

Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore

Rachel, Elisa Félix

Regondi, Giulio

Rigby, Sir Hugh Mallinson, First Baronet

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, First Earl

Roberts

Roche, A.

Roebuck, I. C.

Ruskin, John

Russell, Lord John, First Earl Russell

Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille

Schumann, Clara (Wieck)

Scott, Sir Walter

Sedgwick, Catharine Maria

Selwyn, George Augustus

Sewell, Elizabeth D. M.

Shaw-Lefevre, Charles, Viscount Eversley

Sheil, Z. V.

Sigourney, Lydia Howard (Huntley)

Smith, Augustus John

Smith, Sir Harry

Smith, James (1775-1839)

Somerset, Lord Fitzroy James Henry,

First Baron Raglan

Southey, Robert

Spohr, Ludwig

Spottiswoode, W.

Stainer, John

Stanhope, Philip Henry, Fifth Earl,
Viscount Mahon

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn

Stanley, Edward Henry, Fifteenth Earl
of Derby

Staunton, Sir George

Stephen, Sir James

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour

Sumner, John Bird

Taylor, Sir Henry

Telford, Thomas

Tennyson, Alfred, First Baron

Thackeray, William Makepeace

Tieck, Ludwig

Tooke, Thomas

Tupper, Martin Farquhar

Uwins, Thomas

Victoria, Queen of England

Villiers, George William Frederick,

Fourth Earl of Clarendon

Von Henselt, Adolf
Wandrit[?], J.[?]
Weber, Carl Maria Von
Wellesley, Arthur, First Duke of
Wellington
Wesley, Samuel Sebastian
Westmacott, Richard
White, Joseph Blanco
Wilberforce, Samuel
Wilde, Thomas, Lord Truro
Wilkes, John
Williams, Sir Fenwick

Wind[?], F.[?], B.[?]

Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen

Wollaston, William Hyde

Wood, Sir Charles

Wood, William Page, Baron Hatherley

Wyse, Sir Thomas

Yonge, Charlotte Mary

For information on the Wilder family, see
"Wilder of Purley Hall and Sulham" in Burke's
Landed Gentry. Henry Arthur John Wilder explains
the origins of the scrapbook's letters in his

Wilder, Henry Arthur John

24

"Foreword" which is on the inside front cover.

Recon ©

WILEY, Calvin Henderson

Papers 1853-1862

Guilford county, North Carolina

Section A

GUIDE

3 pieces & 1 vol.

See also bd. vol.
cards; North Carolina
Broad sides, 1850's

8 items added, 6-9-50

10-7-38

MSS.

Sec. A, M:2615

Wiley, Calvin Henderson, 1819-1887.

Papers, 1853-1862.

12 items.

Lawyer, North Carolina legislator, 1850-1852, superintendent of common schools, editor of the "North Carolina Journal of Education," and Presbyterian minister.

Collection contains the papers of Calvin Henderson Wiley, including two questionnaires pertaining to the North Carolina public school system and teachers; a prospectus of the "North Carolina Presbyterian"; an agreement made by Wiley to furnish nitre to the Confederate government; letters to David Settle Reid, governor of North Carolina, 1848-1852,

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522070

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A, M:2615

Wiley, Calvin Henderson, 1819-1887.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**discussing a new edition of the laws
relating to common schools, a meeting
with the trustees of Normal College,
and textbooks; and a volume of notes,
1852-1853, on the common schools of
twenty-six counties in North Carolina.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522070

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A, M:2615

Wiley, Calvin Henderson, 1819-1887.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Wiley, Calvin Henderson, 1819-1887. 2. Public schools--North Carolina--History--19th century. 3. North Carolina Presbyterian. 4. Governors--North Carolina--Correspondence. 5. Saltpeter. 6. Educational law and legislation--North Carolina. 7. Confederate States of America--Supplies and stores. 8. North Carolina--Politics and government--1775-1865.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522070

NDHYme

WILEY, Calvin Henderson

Papers 1856-1862 Guilford county, N.C.
Sketch

Calvin Henderson Wiley (Feb. 3, 1819-
Jan. 11, 1887), first superintendent of common
school in N.C., was born in Guilford county,
N.C., the son of David L. and Anne (Wood-
burn) Wiley. Prepared at Caldwell Institute,
he entered the University of N.C., from
which he graduated in 1840. He studied law
was admitted to the bar, and settled in Oxford,

WILEY, Calvin Henderson Sketch(2)

N.C..The backward political and economic conditions in N.C. aroused Wiley's interest in education. Gaining a seat in the legislature(1850-1852), he secured legal permission for a superintendent of common schools to be chosen by the legislature and to hold office for two years. Wiley was chosen for this position and held it until 1865. During his thirteen years of service he labored for complete reorganization and improvement in education.He wrote articles,edited the N.C.

WILEY, Calvin Henderson Sketch(3)

Journal of Education (originally Common School Journal), and aroused interest in the cause of popular education. His services were recognized and other states sought to copy his educational plan. In cooperation with Braxton Craven, he helped promote Normal College, the first teacher training institution of semi-public character in the state. The schools continued to operate even during the war and through Wiley's influence the permanent public school endowment was left

WILEY, Calvin Henderson Sketch(4)

untouched for military purposes.

A deeply religious man, Wiley sought to apply to education the ideas of Christian faith. In later years he was associated with the American Bible Society. Settling in Winston, N.C., he assisted in the establishment of a graded school system there. In 1855 he was licensed by the Presbyterian Church to preach, but never had a regular charge. On Feb. 25, 1862 he married Mittie Towles of Raleigh, by whom he had seven children.

WILEY, Calvin Henderson Sketch(5)

The collection contains three pieces: (1) a questionnaire relative to the public school system in N.C.; (2) a prospectus of the N.C. Presbyterian; and (3) an agreement that Wiley made to furnish nitre to the Confederate government. The prominence of the man rather than the intrinsic value of the papers makes the collection interesting.

Wiley, Calvin Henderson Sketch (6)

8 items added 6-9-50, including letters to David Settle Reid, Gov. of North Carolina, 1848-1852. Subjects include a new edition of the laws in relation to Common Schools, a meeting with the Trustees of Normal College, and much on textbooks. There is also a questionair relative to teachers in the N. C. schools.

One volume recatalogued 11-6-69, notes on the common schools in the following North Carolina counties: Alamance, Bertie, Buncombe,

Wiley, Calvin Henderson

Sketch (7)

Burke, Caldwell, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan,
Cumberland, Currituck, Gates, Halifax, Hart-
ford, Haywood, Henderson, McDowell, Macon,
Madison, Moore, Northampton, Pasquotank,
Perquimans, Stokes, Warren, Watauga, and
Yancy.

Wiley, Calvin Henderson

M-2615

Notes on the Common Schools in Twenty-
six Counties of North Carolina, 1852-1853

Raleigh, North Carolina

35 pp. Boards

20 x 17 cm.

8-30-40

Recatalogued, 11-6-69

Recon 6

Wiley, Robert H.

Papers, 1862-1865

Springwater, Livingston co., New York

Section A

11-3-51

15 items

GUIDE

MSS.

Sec. A

Wiley, Robert H.

Papers, 1862-1865.

15 items.

**Union officer in the 104th New York
Regiment.**

**Collection contains Wiley's
correspondence with members of his
family discussing family affairs; life
in Livingston Co., N.Y.; recruiting;
and Washington, D.C., during the Civil
War.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522075

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

**Wiley, Robert H.
Papers, ...**

(Card 2)

1. Wiley, Robert H. 2. Wiley family.
3. United States. Army. New York
Infantry, 104th (1862-1865). 4. United
States. Army--Officers--Correspondence.
5. Recruiting and enlistment--History.
6. Livingston County (N.Y.)--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865. 7. Washington
(D.C.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522075

NDHYme

Wiley, Robert H. Papers, 1862-65

Springwater, New York. 15 items. Sketch.

Correspondence of Robert H. Wiley, Union **a**rmy officer (104th N.Y. Regt.), with various members of his family discussing family affairs; life in Livingston co., N.Y.; recruiting; and Washington, D. C. during the Civil War.

Wilfong, John

c

Papers, 1809-1903

Wilfong Mills, Lincoln Co., N. C.

Section A

25 items

10-8-59

Wilfong, John. Papers, 1809-1903. Wilfong Mills, Lincoln Co., N. C. 25 items. Sketch.

Mainly papers pertaining to John Wilfong, of Wilfong Mills, Lincoln Co., N. C., and his relatives and friends. The four earliest items are Anson Co., N. C., legal papers (1809-1836). They consist of three deeds to land and a statement relative to the division of the forty-one slaves, valued at \$16,350, of the late Lemuel Ingram among his seven heirs.

Several letters and poems of 1845 deal with the death of John Wilfong's daughter, Caroline (Wilfong) Bobo.

Wilfong, John

2

There are several April fool poems and Confederate soldiers' letters of 1864. Subjects mentioned include the 12th and 23rd Regts. of N. C.; C. S. Gens. S. D. Ramseur and M. W. Ransom; Gov. "Zeb" Vance of N. C.; the fatal wounding of Milton Wilfong in the Battle of Spottsylvania; the Battles of Lynchburg (June 17-18), White House (June 20), and Winchester (Sept. 19); Sheridan's expedition into the Shenandoah Valley (Sept. 29-30); C. S. and U. S. casualties; Confederate troop movements; federal prisoners; and federal depredations.

A letter of 1903 gives some genealogical

Wilfong, John

3

data about the Shuford family of Ashville, N. C.
Three undated sketches discuss the Wilfong
genealogy. One of the mentions the Coulter
family. Several items mention the Propst fami-
ly.

Wilkerson, Archibald

NUCMC

Papers, 1779 (1860-1910) 1933

Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C.

21 - I

1040 items & 8 vols.

4-27-62

Wilkerson, Archibald. Papers, 1779 (1860-1910)
1933. Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C.

Mostly personal and business letters, bills, receipts, legal papers, newspaper clippings, and vols. relating to several generations of Wilkersons, Wilkinsons, Wilkisons, and their kin in N. C. and elsewhere, especially Fla., Miss., and Texas. There seem to have been at least four Archibald Wilkersons.

The letters (1835-1933) consists almost entirely of routine personal correspondence. Antebellum letters discuss student life in

Wilkerson, Archibald

2

Jefferson Medical College (Oct. 12, 1850)
and mention a Presidential election (Sept.
14, 1860).

There are a few unimportant Civil War letters.
Fort Fisher (N. C.) is mentioned in Confederate soldiers' letters.

Many of the post-Reconstruction letters (1881-1901) are by Duncan McMillan (1832-1901), a North Carolinian who settled in Quincy, Fla. He served as a capt. in the 15th Regt. of Confederate Cav. and later joined the United Confederate Veterans. He was a member

Wilkerson, Archibald

3

of the Fla. Legislature during part of the Civil War and just after it. He married Miss Isabella Love, but there is little mention of her and they appear to have had no children. McMillan appears to have been a Presbyterian. From 1886 to 1898 he was a bookkeeper in the A. L. Wilson Store. A faithful Democrat, he was several times elected treasurer of Gadsden County. See letters of June 13, 1891, and July 27, 1899, for information about his family history. His obituary is attached to a letter of Apr. 25, 1901.

McMillan has much to say about preachers, religion, social life, and politics in his adopted state of Fla. The town of Milton, he declares, was nearly depopulated by yellow fever ca. 1852-1853. There was a large tobacco industry in Quincy, where White Owl cigars were manufactured. Politicians discussed include Col. R. H. M. Davidson, a former U. S. Representative from Fla.; and E. V. McCaskill, a former Fla. legislator. Acquainted as he was with courthouse news, it is hardly surprising that McMillan's letters sometimes dis-

Wilkerson, Archibald

5

cuss crimes, including murders and lynchings by both blacks and whites.

A letter of Feb. 23, 1888, mentions that Pres. and Mrs. Cleveland were expected in Fla. the previous day. On Dec. 14, 1889, reference is made in a letter from Quincy, Fla., about a memorial service.

Miss. tornadoes are discussed on Jan. 31 and May 10, 1893, and Feb. 21, 1894.

Crime in Miss. and travel in the U. S. are discussed.

Wilkerson, Archibald

6

The twentieth century correspondence is mostly by North Carolinians, including the McLeans.

Autograph cards have been prepared for Josephus Daniels, H. L. Godwin, Q. K. Nimocks, Sr., and J. G. Shaw. Subjects discussed by these men include N. C. politics from 1914-1920.

The legal papers (1779-1918) contain N. C. land grants by Govs. Richard Caswell and Alexander Martin; and N. C. land deeds. Samuel Brown's will is dated Jan. 26, 1804. Attached to Brown's will is an inventory of his estate. A Robeson County (N. C.) court order designates

Wilkerson, Archibald

7

Archibald Wilkinson as road overseer.

The bills and receipts (1798-1933) are numerous and relate to numerous Wilkersons and others.

The vols. collection include account books, a scrapbook or recipes and household hints, memorandum books, a time book, and a fragment of a printed volume called The Trial of Mrs. Ann K. Simpson. This work deals with the trial and acquittal of a Robeson County woman in 1850 on a charge of poisoning her husband.

Wilkerson, James King

Papers, 1820-1929

Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

Cab. 27

1291 items and 76 vols.

2 vols. added, 6-

4-27-42

21-46

469 items and 4 vols.

[See also bound vol. cards]

discarded, 4-23-77

822 items and 74 vols.

total

1 vol. added, 1/20/84

Wilkerson, James King. Papers. Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

James K., son of Alexander H. and Mary Ann Wilkerson of Granville County, joined Company K., 55 North Carolina Regiment in August, 1861, and served until the close of the war. The Wilkersons were evidently farmers, for in the letters to his father, James reported the condition of the crops as he went from place to place. He was sent to Petersburg in the late summer of 1864 where he remained until the spring of 1865.

Wilkerson, James King

2

Here he was almost constantly in active service, although he received only a scalp wound in February, 1865. In March, 1865, James was in the General Hospital at Greensboro, N. C., but there is no indication of the nature of his illness or his wound.

There are also many letters of James K. Wilkerson's daughter, Lillie, and son Luther. Many of them are love letters to Lillie. The set also includes a number of almanacs which James K. used as diaries.

Wilkerson, James King

3

The chief value of this collection lies in the Civil War letters. One (April 8, 1862) tells of people turning out to see the Merrimac. Another (Oct. 6, 1862) tells how soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets on their comrades who were having difficulty keeping up on the long, strenuous marches and how, when one would fall, someone would be left to watch him with orders to shoot him if threatened with capture by the Yankees.

Another interesting feature of the set is

Wilkerson, James King

4

two issues of the Berea Gazette, a very small newspaper printed in Berea, N. C. One is of 1876, just after the Hayes-Tilden election, and the other dated shortly thereafter.

A genealogical sketch is filed in the first folder of these papers.

2 vols. added, 6-21-46: James King Wilkerson's copybooks for 1858 and 1859.

1 vol. added, 1-20-84: A copy of The Spirit of Prayer by Nathaniel Vincent (Phil., 1840) owned by James K. Wilkerson during the Civil War.

2616

Wilkerson, James King

Copybook, 1858-1859

Oak Hill, Granville Co., N. C.

150 pp.

Cloth

32 x 19 cm.

6-21-46

2617

Wilkerson, James King

Copybook, 1859

Oak Hill, Granville Co., N. C.

276 pp.

Paper

32 x 19 cm.

6-21-46

[Wilkes Family] *name of collection*

Recon

changed to

NUCMC

Papers, 1816-1876

Wilkes, Charles (1798-1877)

Washington, D. C.

Dalton Cabinet 3&

4599 items & 7 vols.

1 item added, 7-1-81

2-22-80

SEE SHELF LIST

Part of the Harry L. and Mary K. Dalton Collection

Entered in NUCMC as Charles Wilkes Papers

Wilkes family.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Wilkes family.

Papers, 1849-1864. Addition, 100 items

Shelf location: 91-016

Contains twenty-five letters from various Wilkes family members, including several from Edward and John to their father Charles Wilkes primarily relating to financial and business matters. Also 69 letter covers and envelopes chiefly addressed to "Captain Charles Wilkes" while he was with the U.S. Navy in Washington, D.C., and a few newsclippings, one relating to several
(continued on next card)

Wilkes family.

(card 2)

volumes of exploring expedition publications, and others to an incident involving rebel privateers during the Civil War when Charles Wilkes was serving with the Union Navy in the West Indies.

Deposit: 12/12/90

Accessioned: 2/4/91

Acc. No.: 91-016

Wilkes Family. Papers. Washington, D.C.

The primary correspondent in this collection is Charles Wilkes (1798-1877), naval officer and explorer, who was a collateral descendant of John Wilkes (1727-1797), the noted English politician. Charles Wilkes was born in New York City, the son of John De Ponthieu and Mary (Seton) Wilkes. From 1815 through 1817 Wilkes was in the merchant service on board several ships until he was appointed midshipman in the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1818. His naval career was destined to be a rather distinguished, yet con-

troversial one. During the next fifteen years he served on board several ships including the Franklin and the Waterwitch, was promoted to lieutenant in 1826, and surveyed the Narragansett Bay in 1832-1833. Wilkes's scientific achievements were rewarded by his appointment to take charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments in Washington, D. C. in 1833. In 1837 and 1838 he was involved in further surveying work at the shoals of Georges Bank and the Savannah River.

In 1838 Secretary of War Poinsett ordered

Wilkes Family

3

Wilkes to command the South Seas Surveying and Exploring Expedition. This expedition and the publications concerning it provided the primary focus for his career until 1861. This Exploring Expedition, which was absent from the United States from 1838 to 1842, had as its chief fields of exploration the islands of the Pacific Ocean, the coast of the Antarctic continent, and the American northwest coast. From 1843 to 1861, Wilkes was assigned to special duty, chiefly to be in charge of the Exploring Expedition's collections and reports. In 1844 his Narrative of

Wilkes Family

4

the United States Exploring Expedition was published and scientific volumes appeared from time to time. In 1842 Wilkes had been tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded for illegally punishing some of his men. Despite this he was promoted to commander in 1843 and to captain in 1855.

During the Civil War Charles Wilkes took the controversial step of overhauling the British mail steamer Trent and removed by force the Confederate commissioners James Mason and John Slidell. He saw other service in a variety of

commands and received promotion to commodore and then to acting rear admiral in 1862. Again in 1864 Wilkes was court-martialed and found guilty. Two years later he was promoted to rear admiral on the retired list, and was placed on special duty for a part of 1870-1873. After the Civil War he purchased the iron works at High Shoals, N. C., and pursued business interests there for several years.

Wilkes was married twice: first to Jane Jeffrey Renwick, sister of James Renwick (1792-1863) in 1826, and then to Mary H. (Lynch) Bolton in 1854, after the death of his first

Wilkes Family

6

wife. He had six children from these marriages. For further biographical information please consult Autobiography of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, 1798-1877 (Washington, 1978); The Hidden Coasts by Daniel Henderson (New York, 1953); and other sources listed in the Information Folder in box 1 of the collection.

John ("Jack") Wilkes (1827-1908), sailor and businessman, was the son of Charles Wilkes as well as a correspondent in this collection. Immediately after his appointment as a midshipman on September 9, 1841, young Wilkes was sent to

Wilkes Family

7

sea. He served on the Delaware and on the Mississippi in the Gulf Squadron during the Mexican War. His appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy came in 1846. After graduation he was assigned to duty on the Albany and on the Marion. In about 1848 his father had him transferred for a time to work on the charts and calculations of the Exploring Expedition. On Nov. 3, 1854, he resigned his commission.

John Wilkes settled in Charlotte, N. C., in December, 1853, probably during a leave of absence from the U. S. Navy. He moved to North

Wilkes Family

8

Carolina to supervise certain mining and milling property, but in 1858 purchased the Mecklenburg Flour Mills. The next year he became the proprietor of what would eventually be titled the Mecklenburg Iron Works. During the Civil War Wilkes took an active role in the Southern effort through his service in the local vigilance committee and the Home Guards, and as a financial advisor to North Carolina state officials. Wilkes also became a railroad contractor in government service.

In August, 1869, Wilkes obtained a charter

Wilkes Family

9

for the First National Bank of Charlotte and served as its first president until 1869. This bank had the distinction of being the first national bank established south of Richmond. Wilkes formed a business partnership in the Rock Island Woolen Mills, but after its failure he devoted his energy to the successful Mecklenburg Iron Works.

Wilkes married Jane Renwick Smedberg of New York in April, 1854. Mrs. Wilkes became a prominent Charlotte philanthropist. The couple had nine children, five of whom died at a young age.

For further biographical information please see Biographical History of North Carolina by Samuel A. Ashe (Greensboro, 1906), Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy by Jon L. Wakelyn (Westport, Conn. 1977), and Confederate Military History, vol. IV (Atlanta, 1899).

The largest section in this collection is the correspondence, 1816-1876. It covers such subjects as the naval cruises of Charles Wilkes and his son, John; the Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, in terms of preliminary planning, the

voyage itself and detailed descriptions of places visited, and publishing the results of the expedition; gold mining and milling in North Carolina; the Civil War; and Wilkes family business ventures in North Carolina. There are many letters written by prominent persons, including a particularly rich section containing letters of scientists in 1848 and 1849. Also there is a lengthy series of James Renwick (1792-1863) and Charles Wilkes correspondence. Other groups of papers are the clippings, financial papers, legal papers, miscellany, printed material,

writings, and volumes.

This sketch for the card catalog is an abbreviated one. A guide is in the Inventory File drawer; it contains a more comprehensive description of the contents. Included in the guide also are a selected listing of prominent correspondents and a detailed listing of subjects and dates covered in the collection.

The majority of the letters in the correspondence are addressed to Charles Wilkes. Most of the early letters to 1818 are those of John Wilkes to his son Charles concerning the son's

early naval career and the father's advice pertaining to it.

In the 1820s begin letters from Charles Wilkes while on naval voyages, 1822-1823. The bulk of the letters for this period falls in 1825, while Wilkes was in Washington, D. C., describing social occasions, visiting friends, and prominent personages, including President and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Calhoun, and Prince Achille Napoleon Murat. A lengthy series of James Renwick (1792-1863) letters begins in 1828 and continues to 1854. Also in 1828 and

1829 letters begin in reference to preliminary plans for an exploring expedition. In the 1820s there begin series of correspondence among Wilkes family members that continue in varying degrees throughout the collection.

From July, 1830, to May, 1831, Charles Wilkes was on an extended Mediterranean cruise. As a result there are many lengthy letters that are replete with detailed descriptions of the areas visited. A long series of letters from Henry Wilkes in New York to his brother Charles in Washington, D. C., appears from 1834 through the

1840s, representing primarily business, financial, and property topics. By mid-1836, some correspondence begins to appear concerning preparations for the coming Exploring Expedition. For example, letters concern funding, purchasing of scientific instruments, organization of the expedition, who will command it, speculation as to whether or not Wilkes will go, and plans and preparations for staffing and equipment.

From August, 1838 to June, 1842, Charles Wilkes was the commander of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. Writing from the U.S.S. Vincennes

to his wife, his letters are generally lengthy and marvelously detailed. Although little information is included about the specifics of the scientific experiments and specimen gathering, there is a wealth of information about the people and places visited. Please consult the guide in Box 1 for further information about this voyage. His letters also referred to discipline problems on board ship, the officers of the squadron, the spirit of overall harmony on the expedition, and an apparent lack of support for the expedition by the U.S. government. Letters in 1842 concern

Wilkes's promotion and court-martial.

There begins in the late 1830s and 1840s correspondence between Charles Wilkes and his children, and among the children, which will continue throughout the collection.

In the 1840s during the post Exploring Expedition period, John Wilkes (1827-1908) wrote descriptive letters about ports he visited while on various naval cruises. He served on board the U.S.S. Mississippi, the U.S.S. Albany, and the U.S.S. Marion.

A series of correspondence between Charles

Wilkes and his younger son, Edmund, dates from August, 1848, through 1849, while the son was in Charlotte, N. C., overseeing some mining and milling property. Much information is revealed in these letters about mining and milling efforts in the Charlotte area.

The period, 1848 to 1849, is an especially rich one for this collection in terms of the correspondence of prominent persons it contains. From 1843 to 1861, Charles Wilkes was assigned to special service, preparing for publication the information collected on the Exploring Expe-

dition. In the course of this work he received letters from many prominent scientists, naval officers, senators and congressmen, and statesmen. Please consult the guide for an extensive listing of correspondents.

The correspondence for the 1850s continues two important themes of the collection: the continuing work concerning the Exploring Expedition, and gold mining and milling in North Carolina. Letters refer to descriptions made of expedition specimens as well as appropriations and bills for its work. Letters from many prom-

inent scientists appear, such as Jean Rodolphe Agassiz, Asa Gray, William Sullivant, and Spencer F. Baird.

A very long series of letters between Charles Wilkes and his son Edmund continues from the 1840s through the 1850s. These letters concern the mills at St. Catherine's Mills near Charlotte, N. C.; financial matters; and his career as a railroad engineer. The very long series of letters from John Wilkes to his father Charles continues in the 1850s. Of interest are letters pertaining to mining and milling opera-

tions in the Charlotte area where John had moved in 1853. John wrote about the condition of various mines, mining operations, the Capps Mining Company, the St. Catherine's Mills, stamp mills, flour and corn milling, and the Mecklenburg Flour Mills.

There is considerably less bulk for the 1860s and 1870s than for earlier years. Throughout the Civil War period are references to various battles, ships, naval and army officers, and views on the war. On November 8, 1861, Charles Wilkes removed the Confederate commissioners

Mason and Slidell from the British ship Trent. Two letters in 1862, written by Michele Costi, strongly defend Wilkes's controversial actions in the Trent affair. Other letters in 1862 and 1863 concern various aspects of the U.S. Navy, such as health, medical care, surgeons, liquor, and deserters; and General McClellan. In July and August, 1862, there is a series of letters from Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles to Wilkes. Only a handful of letters exist for 1864. At the conclusion of the Civil War, John Wilkes's letters from Charlotte to his father resume. They pertain to conditions in North Carolina during Recon-struction, the Mecklen-

burg Iron Works, the Rock Island Manufacturing Company, and the High Shoals Iron Works.

The correspondence for the 1870s consists primarily of family letters, mostly written by John Wilkes to his father. Other letters pertain to the continuing work of the Exploring Expedition publishing efforts.

The two clippings are a picture of Charles Wilkes and an article, 1862, concerning publication of the results of the Exploring Expedition.

The financial papers, 1830-1875, include such items as financial statements, Exploring Expedition statements, bills, receipts, cost estimate, and a bond.

In the legal papers, which span the years 1827-1865, are indentures, articles of association and other papers for the Jackson City Association, plats, and court documents.

The miscellany consists of papers, 1825-1875. Included are items referring to the Exploring Expedition and three depositions in 1862 concerning fortifications at Drewry's Bluff. Other Civil War papers in 1863 and 1864 relate to the court-martial of Wilkes.

The printed material spans the years, 1849-1874. Included are a broadside, "Siege of

Suffolk...Chancellorsville," and "Report on the High Shoals Property in Gaston County, North Carolina." Other titles are "Working the Gold Mines in New Granada," "Prospectus of the American Review," and "Map of the City of Zanesville."

While the writings cover the two years, 1862 to 1863, most of them are undated. Included is a copy in Italian of "In difesa del San Giacinto," 1862, by Michele Costi. Related items are "The Surrender of Mason and Slidell" and another article defending Wilkes's actions

in the Trent Affair. Two folders contain his sixteen-chapter manuscript, "Trip to the Far West." Other undated writings describe various aspects of New York City, ironclad vessels, New Jersey, and Baltimore.

The volumes, 1823-1847, include account books of Charles Wilkes, a chemistry notebook owned by Edmund Wilkes, and "Notes Related to Fejee /sic/ Islands." Charles Wilkes wrote the latter from July 15 to August 7, 1840, while on the Exploring Expedition.

Two oversize items in the Picture Cabinet are

Wilkes Family

27

"Map of the World..." by Charles Wilkes, 1856, and a broadside, including a plat of several lots of Charles Wilkes's land in Washington, D.C., for sale, May 12, 1874.

The John M. Richardson Books and William Preston Bynum Papers in the Southern Historical Collection at Chapel Hill contain material related to Charles Wilkes and his family.

1 item added, 7-1-81: A commission appointing Charles Wilkes a commodore in the U.S. Navy on the Retired List from July 16, 1862. The

Wilkes Family

28

commission, dated Mar. 12, 1863, was signed by President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. This oversize item is located in the Picture Cabinet.

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842 and its Publications, 1844-1874. A Bibliography. Introductory Note by Harry Miller Lydenberg. New York: The New York Public Library, 1942.

Wilkins, Edmund and William W.

* 2618-2620

^C
Recon

Accounts, 1824-1866

* 2618

M-2619

Northampton County, Va.

2620

9-23-37

3 vols.

(See also bound vol.
cards)

1 vol. added, 4-7-38

1 vol. transferred to John
Clopton MSS., 11-18-81

Wilkins, Edmund and William W. Accounts.
Northampton County, Va.

The estate book kept by Edmund Wilkins contains accounts and entries made by Wilkins as executor for the estate of John L. Wilkins. The entries concern the indebtedness of the estate, money due it, and accounts of crops sold. Following these entries are accounts of Wilkins as administrator of R. A. Broadnax. He later also acted as trustee of William F. Dandridge and Susan C. Dandridge. Included are lists of tools, livestock, furniture, and slaves

Wilkins, Edmund and William W.

2

William W. Wilkins was a physician and his records contain entries concerning visits to patients and medicine prescribed with fees attached and payments receipted.

Treasure Room

~~301~~ Wilkins, Edmund and Wm. W.

0 2618
55-37

Wilkins, Edmund

Estate Book. 1843 - 1866

[Northampton Co., Va.]

145 pp. No binding 19 x 31 cm.

~~May be Loudoun Co.~~

SEP 23 1937

MSS.

SS:39, F:2620, M:2619

Wilkins, Edmund.

Edmund and William W. Wilkins
accounts, 1824-1866.

4 v.

Northampton Co., Va. lawyer.

Collection contains Wilkins's fee
book and estate book, the latter
containing accounts of the estate of
John L. Wilkins and R.A. Broadnax, and
of the trusteeship of William F.
Dandridge and Susan C. Dandridge. The
other volumes hold physician's accounts
of William W. Wilkins, including
records of visits to patients, medicine
prescribed, and fees and payments.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NcD 21 JUL 98 39521983 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

SS:39, F:2620, M:2619

Wilkins, Edmund.

Edmund and William W. Wilkins ...
(Card 2)

1. Wilkins, Edmund. 2. Wilkins,
William W. 3. Lawyers--Fees--Virginia.
4. Medical fees. 5. Medicine--
Practice--Accounting. 6. Physicians--
Virginia--History--19th century. 7.
Executors and administrators--Virginia.
8. Decedents' estates--Virginia. 9.
Genre: Legal documents. 10. Genre:
Account books. I. Wilkins, William W.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39521983

NDHYme

Treasure Room

~~301~~

Wilkins, Edmund and Wm. W.

F-2620

Wilkins, William W.

Physicians Account Book
1829 - 1837

Va.

206 pp.

Mutilated

15 x 40 cm.

SEP 23 1937

Treasure Room ~~301~~ Wilkins, Edmund and Wm. W.

M-2619

Wilkins, Edmund

Fee Book. 1824-28

[Northampton Co., Va.]

50 pp. Boards 21 x 35 cm
Record of fees paid, together with
legal notes.

APR 7 1938

Wilkins, Henry L.

Recon -

Papers, 1843-1899

Lawrenceville, Brunswick co., Va.

Section A

11-3-51

14 items

GUIDE

MSS.

Sec. A

**Wilkins, Henry L.
Papers, 1843-1899.
14 items.**

**Lawrenceville (Brunswick Co.), Va.
resident.**

**Collection contains Wilkins's
correspondence and bills dealing with
the payment of personal debts and the
sale of land.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

**1. Wilkins, Henry L. 2. Land--
Virginia. 3. Lawrenceville (Va.)**

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522066

NDHYme

Wilkins, Henry L. Sketch

Letters and bills of Henry L. Wilkins, Lawrenceville, Va., dealing with the payment of personal debts and the sale of land. Correspondents include Augustus Van Wyck and Charles Urquhart Williams.

Wilkins, John Darragh

Papers, 1858-1869

Washington, D. C.

17-E

22 items

2-10-75

Wilkins, John Darragh. Papers. Washington,
D. C.

John Darragh Wilkins (1822-1900), army officer, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846. He saw action in the Mexican War at the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Between the Mexican War and the Civil War, Wilkins was assigned to frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico. In the Civil War, he saw action at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, receiving two brevets for gallant and meritorious service. During the Civil

Wilkins, John Darragh

2

War, he served in the Third Infantry until May, 1864, when he joined the Fifteenth Infantry. He was present at the Siege of Petersburg in 1865 and remained in the army until retirement in 1886, having attained the rank of colonel. Further information on Wilkins is in Gen. Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

The spelling of Wilkins' middle name is probably Darragh but that is not certain.

Wilkins, John Darragh

2a

Cullum and Heitman list it as "Darragh," but it appears as "Dariah" in the Register of Graduates, U. S. Military Academy. The obituary notice in the Washington Post (Feb. 31, 1900, p. 3) gives the spelling as "Darragh." He was then a resident of Washington.

This collection consists of fifteen letters sent by Wilkins to his wife between 1858 and 1869, a sketchbook, five loose sketches, and a

Wilkins, John Darragh

3

photograph of an army officer, probably Wilkins. One letter from Albuquerque, New Mexico, of May 14, 1858, describes living conditions at that frontier post. Five letters were written from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, between July 9 and August 7, 1860. These mention camp life, weather and other routine concerns of Wilkins, including how to get his wife from Pittsburgh to the post. The letter of August 7 mentions that Kentuckians of that area favor John Bell in the upcoming presidential election. Two letters, of

Wilkins, John Darragh

4

January 27 and February 3, 1867, originated at Dahlonega, Georgia. These describe the conditions of the post there, as well as the horrid state of roads in Georgia and the deplorable conditions of the U. S. Mint there. Six letters were written by Wilkins from Mobile, Alabama, between October 19, 1868, and Febraury 2, 1869. In these letters are mentioned an article of female apparel called a "Grecian bend," political views of local citizens, bad economic times, and Wilkins' relief that he is not being sent to

Wilkins, John Darragh

5

Texas. One letter of October 1, 1869, from Fort Macon, North Carolina, describes officer's cottages there.

The sketchbook contains many pencil drawings related to the Civil War. Among these are sketches of some of Wilkins's fellow officers, Burnside's Bridge at Antietam, and a deserter at Fredericksburg. Three sketches of officers are labeled McCool, Page, and Hamilton. These are probably sketches of Joseph Addison McCool, John Henry Page, and Louis McLane Hamilton, who were in the Third Infantry with Wilkins. Also in the

Wilkins, John Darragh

6

sketchbook is a caricature of Horace Greeley after the 1872 election. Four of the loose sketches are concerned with Andersonville. Two show Captain Henry Wirz mistreating the prisoners, and two show escapees from the prison being chased by hounds and given refuge by a Negress in a log cabin.

The occurrence of drawings of Wilkins' associates as well as some places where he served suggest that he was the artist. However, he was apparently not a prisoner at Andersonville, so

Wilkins, John Darragh

7

these sketches may only represent his conception of what life was like there, if he was the artist of those particular sketches. Unidentified portraits in the sketchbook may represent other personnel of the Third Infantry.

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Papers, 1880-1912

Edith, Catawba co., N. C.

Cab. 45

11-3-51

89 items & 7 b. vols.

(See also bd.
vol. cards)

GUIDE

Wilkinson, Sidney W. Sketch

Correspondence and legal papers of Sidney W. Wilkinson, farmer and justice of the peace, consisting largely of his justice of the peace records; Sunday school records and sermons and a journal giving detailed accounts of farming operations.

The articles of incorporation of the Ball's Creek Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1878, copied in these papers give an interesting commentary on behavior at such grounds.

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

2

One volume in the collection contains records from Hopewell Methodist Church in the Catawba Circuit, 1884-1895. The volume includes Sunday School records, library lending records, and minutes of church meetings (Vol. 2628).

Wilkinson was an exhorter in the Methodist Church, and his papers and volumes include numerous references to Hopewell Church and to other churches in Catawba County.

Wilkinson's Diary & Account Book, 1880-1886, includes (pp. 2-3) a plan of an orchard with

notes on the varieties of fruit trees and where he obtained them. Part of this orchard still exists in 1986 on the farm of Leonard Jones, Route 2, Catawba, N.C. 28609 according to Martha Gail Drum (Route 2, Box 158BB, Catawba, N.C.) who is familiar with the site. This volume also contains references and accounts for the operation of Wilkinson's gold mine beginning in 1881 and continuing to at least 1885. On Oct. 31, 1882, he noted his 35th birthday, so his date of birth was Oct. 31, 1847.

Chapel

Wilkinson, Sidney W

*

2622

2623

* 2622 - 2628

2624

2625

2626

Chapel

2627

M-2628

Justice's Docket Books, Sunday School
Record, Sermons, and Diary. 1879-1916.

Edith and Caldwell Township, Catawba
County, North Carolina.

See also: Papers

7 vols.

[See following cards for separate volumes]

AUG 7 1941

Chapel

L-2622
C

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Diary and Account Book, 1880-1886

Edith, North Carolina

240 pp.

Boards

31x19 cm.

Especially valuable for the detailed account of farming operations on a small farm in Catawba.

AUG 1 1941

Chapel

F-2624

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Justice Civil Docket, 1895-1912

Edith, North Carolina

75 pp. Boards 35x20 cm.

Accounts of petty cases tried before a
justice of the peace in Catawba courts.

AUG 1 1941

Chapel

F-2623

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Justice Docket, 1879-1895

Caldwell Township, Catawba Co., N. C.

110 pp. Boards 35x21 cm.

Accounts of petty cases of assault, bastardy,
rape, etc.

AUG 1 1941

Chapel

F-2625

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Justice's Criminal Docdet, 1896-1911

Edith, North Carolina

118 pp. Boards 35x20 cm.

Petty cases.

AUG 1 1941

Chapel

F-2626
C

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Justice's Criminal and Civil Docket,
1915-1916

Edith, North Carolina

2 pp. Boards 35x20 cm.

2 petty cases.

AUG 1 1941

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Sermon Book, 1879-1893

Edith, North Carolina

100 pp. Boards 35 x 21 cm.

Chiefly sermons. Also one page listing
fines received by a justice of the peace.

8-1-41

Chapel

M-2628

Wilkinson, Sidney W.

Sunday School Record Book, 1884-1893

Edith, North Carolina

75 pp. Boards 21x18 cm.

Records of a Sunday school class and church
conferences of Hopewell church in Catawba Co.

AUG 1 1941

Wilks, John.

Papers, 1830-1840

London, England.

XVIII-E

7 items

9-24-60

Wilks, John. Papers, 1830-1840. London, England. 7 items. Sketch.

This collection consists of seven letters which were addressed to Wilks by various English politicians. Wilks (c.1765-1854) was long the honorary secretary of the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Freedom. He was an M.P. for Boston in Lincolnshire from 1830-1837.

On July 13, 1830, Sir Robert Peel, Second Baronet, assured Wilks that no attempt would be made to interfere with the election in Boston, Lincolnshire. At this election, Wilks entered Commons.

Wilks, John.

2

On Jan. 4, 1834, Charles Grey, Second Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury, thanked Wilks for sending him an address from a congregation of Independent Dissenters in York.

Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Third Baron Holland, a member of Melbourne's second cabinet, thanked Wilks (July 4, 1840) for the resolutions and public approbation granted him by the Protestant Society, and he applauded the society for upholding the liberty of conscience which John Locke had advocated. Two other letters from Holland are apparently also addressed to

Wilks, John.

3

John Wilks. On Jan. 3, 1840, Holland stated that there was neither an intention nor the probability of a dissolution of Commons unless the Tories gained an unexpected success. In a letter of June 13, 1839, Fox noted the vexing nature of his responsibility for the appointment of magistrates.

Dudley Coutts Stuart, prominent advocate of relief for the Polish refugees, asked Wilks (letterhead of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, Oct. 15, 1840) for a donation and for the addition of his name to the cause.

Wilks, John.

4

He thanked Wilks for comments which he had made in a recent speech.

On April 12, 1837, Edward John Stanley, Second Baron Stanley of Alderley, patronage secretary for the treasury, confirmed a minor appointment which he had made at the request of Wilks.

Recon

Willard, Henry

Letters. ²⁰ 18~~43~~ - 1850
Rensselaer Co.,
Troy, New York

Section A
JUN 16 1941

4 pieces
 $\frac{10}{14}$ "

added 11-5-51

GUIDE

WILLARD, Henry.
Troy, New York.

Letters..1843 - 1850
4 pieces Sketch

These four letters are chiefly concerned with family affairs. The first, addressed to Mrs. Almira Barnes, probably a relative of the Willards, deals with a parent's distress over the early marriage of his son. Clarence Willard was at this time a student at a private school in New Haven. He describes his journey there from Troy and his school arrangements. His brother, Henry, was a student at Dartmouth. One of the letters is from their mother, Laura Barnes Willard who describes her visit

WILLARD, Henry

Sketch (2)

in New Haven and comments on family matters. The other letter, written from Paw Paw, Michigan describes the journey from Troy to that point, indicates that the writer, Eugene Bitely, is a store-keeper, and comments on personal matters. The letters are those of well educated, serious minded people.

10 items added 11-5-51. Correspondence of John D. and Laura Barnes Willard, parents of Henry, dealing with family matters, stage coach travel, internal improvements, insurance claims and Berlin, Conn. John D. Willard was editor of the Troy(N.Y.) Sentinel(newspaper)

NSS.

6th 16:C, Room 001 (91-014)

**Willard, Henry A. (Henry Augustus),
1902-.**

Papers, 1834-1890.

145 items.

**Owner of the Willard Hotel in
Washington, DC.**

**Most of the collection consists of
business papers concerning the hotel
and includes documentation of certain
hotel visitors, financial and legal
papers of the hotel as well as
documents from his work as founder of
the National Safe Deposit, Savings &
Trust, Co., the DC Board of Public
Works, and All Souls Church, where he
was a trustee . Included are
appointments bearing the signatures
of Presidents Grant, Hayes and**

NcD 26 NOV 96 36005248 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C, Room 001 (91-014)

Willard, Henry A. (Henry Augustus),
1902-.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
Cleveland and also a document to the DC
Supreme Court detailing his feud with
his brother.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

lcs

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

Papers, 1856-1907 (Bulk 1860-1870)

Madison, New Haven County, Connecticut

1-D

452 items

3-12-85

Flowers Fund

Willard, Margaret (Bradley). Papers. Madison,
New Haven County, Connecticut

The collection centers around members of the Willard and Bradley families from Madison, Connecticut. Most of them are addressed to Margaret Willard, wife of Samuel F. Willard and daughter of Margaret and Talcott Bradley. The bulk of the collection dates from 1860-1870.

Included are letters from brothers Henry, John and William Bradley and from their sister

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

2

Emily to Margaret Willard. There are also several letters to Margaret from her husband and mother. Henry, John, William and Samuel were Union soldiers and the bulk of the collection includes letters to family members from them. Letters dating from the 1870's and 1880's include several from Margaret Willard's acquaintances. There are also some legal documents, financial papers, bills, receipts, pictures, and miscellany.

Family relationships particularly come to

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

3

light including parent/child, brother/sister, husband/wife and in-law. The Bradley children particularly revere their mother. In a letter, April 8, 1864, John writing to Henry says, "I do not know what we should do without our dear mother if she should be called away. A mother is the main stay to keep a family together."

Margaret's parents were farmers in Madison. As late as April 28, 1872, they were still engaged in farming. In the early 1860's, John was in McGregor, Iowa, located near the Missis-

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

4

issippi River. He ran a store. While he expresses enthusiasm for McGregor, he also indicates he is homesick for Madison. By October 1862, however, John had joined the Union Army. Samuel and Margaret Willard were milliners in Madison. In a letter, September 19, 1861, John writes from McGregor to his mother that he would like to encourage Samuel and Margaret to move to McGregor and go into business.

Religion played a large part in the correspondents' letters--particularly when someone

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

5

was sick or dying. Statements such as the following were common. John describing someone's impending death in a letter, Feb. 7, 1861, said, "She is going home where no pains and sorrows exist, where all is love."

One learns about the many different aspects of camp life through the letters, including the clothing, food, shelter, picket duty and sickness among the troops. Several references are made to superior officers including Sherman, McClellan, Burnside, Hunter and Hooker.

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

6

John, Samuel and Henry were stationed in Maryland and Virginia during the conflict, while William was for the most part near Hilton Head and Beaufort, South Carolina. From the letters one learns that John took part in several military engagements. In November, 1864, he writes that he has participated in twenty-two battles and skirmishes. They included the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, Gettysburg campaign in July, 1863, and the siege of Petersburg in 1864. Several letters written in the early

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

7

months of the war give a glimpse of the enthusiasm surrounding forming military companies and for the war in general. John said the West is "getting ready as fast as they can . . . we are all Union men, no Democrat no Republican no party, but all stand up for our country." William writing from Hartford, Connecticut, May 6, 1861, describes how enthusiastic the men in his company are to get on with the fight and closes his letter, "Your Will with musket in hand." As the war drags on, however, enthusiasm and morale among the troops wane, as sev-

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

8

eral letters written in 1862 and early 1863 illustrate. By November, 1863, optimism again is shown. John expresses in a letter, November 18, 1863, that the rebels having been repulsed at Bristoe Station and on the Rappahannock River has been a turning point.

Several times the loyalty people in Madison had for the Union is questioned. John writing to his mother, May 26, 1861, said he had heard some men in Madison had "rebel principles." He said these men "are worse than Southerners."

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

9

On May 18, 1864, John writing to Margaret said, "those men at home love money more than country."

One is able to get a sense of how potential soldiers could vie for military positions. In a letter, November 7, 1861, Edward Willard, Samuel's brother, writes to him from Scranton, Pennsylvania, indicating that if Samuel had acted sooner he could have used his influence to secure a good position for him in the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Several letters describe how soldiers viewed

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

10

blacks. In a letter, November 30, 1862, Henry writes to his sister Emily that the war was "sacrificing a great many white men for a few niggers." In a letter, January 24, 1863, William writes from Hilton Head, South Carolina, about negroes. He describes them as "a poor miserable lazy set and an expense to the government and an eye sore to the soldiers." He said the political war would not end as long as there is a "nigger alive and Uncle Sam has any money." On the other hand, Samuel writing in

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

11

1862 said, "darkies quite civilized to what they are at home. I am favorably impressed with Negro life in Va. and Md."

The family suffers several tragedies during the Civil War. Samuel, John and William all die during the conflict. Samuel, Captain of the 14th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died at the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. William who according to a letter dated April 30, 1864, was in the 6th Regiment of the Connecticut Volunteers, died during the middle of

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

12

1864. It is unclear where, but in the last letter in the collection from him, he was on his way to Fortress Monroe (April 30, 1864). John was, according to a letter dated April 8, 1864, also in the 14th Regiment of the Connecticut Volunteers and died at City Point, Virginia in the early months of 1865. Henry was in the 1st Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers and survived the conflict. He later married a "Southern girl" from Augusta, Georgia, in the early 1870's. Many of the letters reflect the

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

13

personal grief suffered by various family members due to these losses. Particularly anguishing are the family members' wait for William's body to be returned to Madison for funeral and burial. Included in the collection are several condolences from fellow soldiers who served with Samuel in the 14th Regiment of the Connecticut Volunteers. One can get a very good picture of how family members reacted to Samuel's death and how they grieved with Margaret Willard as she mourned his loss.

Pensions for wives of soldiers who lost

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

14

their lives are mentioned as they related to Margaret Willard and William's wife. Margaret received a pension of \$20.00 a month. In a letter dated January 4, 1865, Margaret's mother wrote that William's wife was having a problem getting her pension because the question was still pending as to whether or not William's disease was contracted in the Army or not.

Several letters concern the election of 1864, in particular McClellan's nomination. On October 11, 1864, Emily writes to Margaret

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

15

Willard, that people who had sympathy for the South would vote for McClellan. She said when the rebels heard McClellan was nominated "they cheered."

One gets a view of different aspects of life in the 19th century, including railroad travel, housework and diseases. Many letters contain information about various friends' and relatives' health. No fewer than fifteen ailments are mentioned.

In late 1864, Margaret moved to Fulton,

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

16

New York, for awhile, it appears to take care of ailing relatives. Then begins a series of letters from Margaret Bradley to her daughter Margaret Willard, addressed to "My dear child."

Apparently, Margaret Willard had many acquaintances. She taught Sabbath School, although it is unstated as to which religious denomination she belonged. There are several letters to her from young people. Margaret later moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, and on December 17, 1869 she was in New York City.

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

17

She appears to have been the benefactress to several people. In a letter, January 24, 1871, Margaret's mother writes that she hopes Margaret will do a "great good" in instructing boys committed to her care. It is unclear where she is teaching.

Margaret Willard received a letter from Mrs. A. V. Mumford dated February 19, 1880, from Philippopolis (then in Eastern Turkey, now in Bulgaria), about her mission work there. In later letters it is indicated that Mrs. Willard planned to go there to teach and that she also

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

18

planned to provide some monetary support for the mission. It is unstated what religious denomination the mission was affiliated with. The mission is referred to as the "Bulgarian Faith Mission." Mrs. Willard is directed to send any money she wishes to contribute to O. M. Brown, who is apparently serving as an intermediary for the mission, in Oberlin, Ohio. In a later letter, Brown instructs Mrs. Willard how to arrange her belongings for custom inspection in Turkey. In a letter dated June 4, 1883, Brown criticized ministers who were bound

to missionary societies and cannot "see a more excellent way." It is not revealed in the collection whether or not Mrs. Willard ever went to Turkey. However, a number of photographs of men, women, and children are from eastern Europe and may relate to the mission work. There are several photographic views of Bucharest, Romania.

Before the Civil War, Samuel Willard was involved with selling a remedy, Wauregan Salt Rheum Remedy, for salt rheum (skin disease

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

20

similar to eczema). After Samuel's death, Samuel's brother, Edward, encourages Mrs. Willard to buy all rights for selling the remedy from Mr. Hotchkiss in order that he and Mrs. Willard could sell it (March 2, 1869). There are several letters from Edward to Mrs. Willard, encouraging her in this business. He said he would be willing to pay people to help Margaret.

There are a small number of financial papers including receipts from an express and furniture company. There are also several legal

Willard, Margaret (Bradley)

21

documents. Among them are wills, information about Margaret Willard's pension, a fire insurance policy and land transfers.

Willard, S. G.

Papers, 1800-1914

Colchester, New London Co., Conn.

22 - I

490 items

6-19-58

GUIDE

Willard, S. G. Papers, 1800-1914. Colchester,
New London Co., Conn. 490 items. Sketch.

Letters and other papers of the S. G. Willard family of Colchester, Conn., where Willard was pastor of the First Congregational Church. Most of the letters deal with family matters, and many of them are undated. Correspondence from Willard's congregation discusses such matters as church repairs, the Sunday School, women's projects, and philanthropy. There are letters from a son who attended Yale and a daughter who attended Smith College which give

interesting and amusing insights into college life in the late nineteenth century. A letter from Willard's son, Jan. 23, 1880, mentions that he is reading Darwin and beginning to feel that the Englishman is correct "as to the origin of the Human Species." Daughter Abbie Willard writes on Dec. 17, 1882, that General Samuel C. Armstrong, Booker T. Washington's friend and benefactor, is to speak at Smith on Dec. 17, 1882.

Reverend Willard seems to have taken an active interest in furthering formal education

in Connecticut, being a member of a school board. He also showed a personal concern for the patients at the mental hospital at Middleton, Conn. A friend, Alden A. Baker in New Orleans, informs the minister, Feb. 26, 1885, that after visiting in La. he has discovered that some of the pupils would compare well with pupils in corresponding grades in the North.

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Willard-Bently family papers, 1837-
1902.

50 items.

Chiefly diaries, 1843-1888 and 1855-
1883, respectively of William J. Bently
and his nephew George Willard,
primarily describing farm and family
life in and around Pamela, Watertown,
Carthage, Champion, and Great Bend,
Jefferson County, N.Y., including
domestic chores performed by Willard's
wife and daughters. Also dairying and
other agricultural accounting records,
plus others, mainly relating to the
insurance business Willard entered
after his move to Watertown in 1872.
Both diarists mention having seen
balloon ascensions of John
LaMountain in 1859 and 1860, and

SEE SHELF LIST

NcD 05 AUG 87 16390602 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Willard-Bently family papers, 1837-1902. ... (Card 2)

Willard describes the flooding of the Black River in 1869. There are briefer entries for two other diarists, including Clara Willard, George Willard's daughter (1887, Jan. 1-April 23), and another woman whose identity is unknown (1898, Jan. 1-1902, July 5). Includes a few business, legal, and financial papers, writings, Willard's photograph, and other papers.

1. Farm life--New York--Jefferson
County. 2. Family life--New York--
Jefferson County. 3. Home

NcD 05 AUG 87 16390602 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Willard-Bently family papers, 1837-
1902. ... (Card 3)
economics. 4. Agriculture--New York--
Jefferson County--Accounting. 5. Dairy
farming--New York--Jefferson County--
Accounting. 6. Insurance--New York--
Jefferson County--Accounting.
7. Floods--New York--Black River.
8. LaMountain, John, 1830-1870.
9. Willard, George, 1824-1883.
10. Bently, William J. 11. Bently
family. 12. Willard family. 13.
Genre: Diaries--Farm. 14. Genre:
Diaries--Women. 15. Occupation:
Farmers. I. Place: New York--Jefferson
County.

NcD

05 AUG 87

16390602

NDHYme

Chapel

M-2629

[Willcomb, Mary Florence?]

Recon ^c

Recipe Book, [1855?]

[New York City?]

6 pp.

Boards

25 x 20 cm.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

Recon

Willcox, Fred

Papers, n. d.

Florence, Florence Co., S. C.

Section A

1 item

4-24-51

Willcox, Fred. Papers, n. d. Florence, S. C.
1 item. Sketch.

Essay by Fred Willcox, an attorney of Florence, S. C., which is entitled, "North Carolina's part in the French and Indian War."

ds

Willcox, James M.

Letters and Papers, 1831-1871

"Buckland", Charles City County,
Virginia

Cab. ~~12~~ 56

328 pieces.

MAR

1942

WILLCOX, James M. Sketch
Letters and Papers, 1831-1871 328 pieces
"Buckland", Charles City County, Virginia

Few collections pertaining to the activities of Virginians not famed politically can be quite so valuable as these papers which center around the life of James M. Willcox, successful as an ante-bellum planter in Charles City County. In brief, they constitute an excellent record of farming operations and family ties in the late ante-bellum period, during the Civil War, and in the time of Reconstruction.

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (2)

2 The correspondence revolves around the Willcox and Lamb families, united by the marriage of James M. Willcox (b. Dec. 8, 1804) and Mary Ann S. Lamb-- Although the two appear to have been rather close cousins. Mary Ann S. Lamb was the daughter of Dr. John Fergusson Lamb of Pittsylvania County, Va. and Susannah Taylor of JamesCity County, Va. Lamb, after studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania from 1816 until 1820, settled at Frankford, then a suburb of Philadelphia. His daughter, Mary Ann S. Lamb, visited her

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (3)

Relatives, including the Lambs in Norfolk and her "aunt Willcox" in Charles City County in 1831, and letters from her parents at the time mark the opening of this collection. Late in 1832 or early the following year, Mary Ann S. Lamb married James M. Willcox, evidently the son of H. V. Willcox and his wife Susannah. Of this union the following children were born: Hohn Lamb (Dec. 10, 1834-May 9, 1864); Susannah P. (b. April 7, 1836) and it is possible that a daughter Elizabeth Sherred was also a child of this union. There is a gap in the papers from 1840 until 1849 after which time James M. Willcox

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (4)

began writing to his children with their grandfather at Frankford, Pa.

It may therefore be assumed that James M. Willcox had by the late 1840's not only lost his first wife but had also remarried. From that time on he frequently referred to his other children who were born from around 1840 until the Civil War. Among the children of this second union were Eugenia, Robert, James, Taylor, Augustus, Philip, Edward and Lee. James M. Willcox himself was apparently the son of H.V. Willcox of "Belle

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (5)

Air" in Charles City County.

Practically all of the letters of this collection were written to Susannah P. Willcox the eldest daughter of James M. Willcox, although some of the earlier ones were written to others. She made her home with her grandparents in Frankford, Pa., spent considerable time at her father's home "Buckland" and visited among her relatives in Norfolk, Richmond, Pittsylvania County and Halifax County Va. The correspondence of her father and mother is included but the greatest bulk of the letters came

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (6)

from James M. Willcox. Others were written by Walter A. Rorer of the 20th Mississippi Regiment, during the Civil War, by Eliza C. Rines, Elizabeth B. Towns of Bannister near Danville, Va. and Mary B. Rodney.

The early letters from 1831 to 1839 are generally written by Dr. Lamb to his daughter, Mary Ann S. and by her and her various cousins including her husband-to-be. Her letters reflect a carefree life in Charles City County during the 1830's. Several of them, especially two (May 28 and June 10, 1831) describe horse racing in the country including the racing of William Ransom Johnson's horse Arietta. James

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (7)

M. Willcox (Nov. 9, 1831) referred to Nat Turner and later (Aug. 13, 1832) described the condition of Monticello. Various references are made to parties, methods and means of travelling and the outbreak of cholera in Norfolk.

The letters of James M. Willcox to his daughter Susannah, by far the most important of the collection, are concerned with his children, with the operation of his two plantation, "Peace Hill" and "Buckland", with ~~his own~~ ~~hiding from~~ with the effects of the war, with the killing of

WILLCOX, James M.

Sketch (8)

his son Lamb by marauding federal soldiers, with his own hiding from the soldiers and with the difficulties of farming during the year 1865 to 1871. It is seldom that papers showing the effect of the Civil War in eastern Virginia come to light, so general was the Yankee plundering. Willcox was a man of education and wealth. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1860 and was therefore singled out for considerable persecution by the federal soldiers during the war. Moreover, he experienced much difficulty in obtaining a pardon and,

indeed, there is no record that he ever succeeded. He frequently included diatribes against the "Radicals" for their handling of political affairs during Reconstruction years.

The letters of Walter A. Rorer of the 20th Mississippi Regiment, whose home was in Aberdeen, Mississippi, not only furnish excellent descriptions of camp life, and campaigning but they reflect the spirit of a man whose motives were actuated by a sense of nobless oblige. With a furlough in his pocket, he returned to

his regiment because of a sense of duty and responsibility induced by frequent appearances of men endeavoring to leave the front lines and skulk in the rear in time of battle. His descriptions of the Confederate soldier's clothing, food, campaigns, the appearance and character of high Confederate officers, marches and reviews are seldom equalled. His letters are more often concerned with the defense of Vicksburg, although the last one was dated "Line of Battle near Kennesaw Mountain", June 8, 1864.

See Information Folder in Box 1 for a copy of the article, "Confederate Generals—the View from Below," Civil War Times Illustrated, Volume XVIII, Number 4, July, 1979, which reproduces four letters from Rorer. Rorer's name is incorrectly spelled Roher in the article. The correct spelling, Rorer, can be verified by the signatures on several letters, e.g., November 12, 1863, February 24, 1864, June 8, 1864, and in numerous entries in Volumes 7, 24, and 52, Series I in The War of the Rebellion: A Compil-

Willcox, James M.

12

ation of the Official Records of the Union and
Confederate Armies.

The letters of several girls, friends and relatives of Susannah Willcox, are worthy of note. The most outstanding were written by Eliza C. Rives, a widow with several children and an aged mother. Despite her almost futile attempts to support her dependents by operating a tobacco farm in Halifax county after the War, she failed to lose her high spirits completely. Her letters are well written and detailed.

Elizabeth B. Towns, a cousin, also wrote numerous letters in the collection and Mary B. Rodney of Delaware but a governess at Westover plantation wrote frequently. The Willcox family attended church at Westover and were friends of the Seldens who lived at Westover. Her stay in Virginia during a part of the war period and the stay of Susannah Willcox in the same state while her grandparents were in Frankford, Pa., gave rise to numerous statements regarding communications between the North and South from

Willcox, James M.

14

1861 to 1865.

The Willcox papers contain excellent material for a study of the Confederate period.

Recon

Willcox, John

c

Papers, 1779

Moore Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

11-15-58

GUIDE

Willcox, John. Papers, 1779. Moore Co., N. C.
1 item. Sketch.

John Willcox was the founder of the Willcoxes in North Carolina. He came from Philadelphia and first settled at Campbelltown (now Fayetteville). Later he moved to the northeastern part of Moore County on Deep River. Willcox was a man of great enterprise and one of the pioneers of the coal and iron industry. During the Revolution large quantities of ammunition used by the American Army were manufactured in his foundry at Gulf. [See History of North Carolina (1919), VI, 99.]

Willcox, John

2

The item comprising this collection is a letter of 1779 from Joseph Morris to John Willcox, stating that the latter's brother Mark had called on him and paid £ 1000 Continental money on his, John's account. Morris goes on to say that the value of Continental money had depreciated so much that he feels Willcox should make some allowance in repaying him for this depreciation.

Willcox, W. M.

Recon^c

Papers, 1861

De Witt, Arkansas Co., Ark.

Section A

2 items

3-3-55

GUIDE

Willcox, W. M. Papers, 1861. De Witt, Arkansas. 2 items. Sketch

Letter of Feb. 26, 1861 written from De Witt, Ark., by W. M. Willcox to his brother in N. C. Willcox gives his views on secession and some other matters and makes reference to views of his brother, who was still a Unionist, while he was a secessionist. Two of the points on which they agreed were that S. C. had been too hasty in seceding and that England had the best government in the world. He disputes the statement by his brother that at that time New York was as good a friend of

Willcox, W. M.

2

N. C. as was S. C., and in doing so ~~se~~ mentions several abolitionists. He comments on the presidential election of 1860 (he has more to say about Lincoln than any of the other candidates), and also makes reference to secession sentiment in N. C.

The second item is the fragment of an envelope which gives the brother's address.

Willey, Henry

Papers, 1839-1961

Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.

23-G

16 items and 12 volumes.

2-2-71

Willey, Henry. Papers. Weymouth, Norfolk Co.,
Mass.

Henry Willey (1824-1897) was most well-known for his work with lichens, but his botanical interests were principally a hobby. His various occupations included teaching school, practicing law, and writing for the Daily Evening Standard. Willey achieved a high level of competence in his avocation, however, and his research and writings in the field of lichenology were extensive.

The items in this collection concern in large

Willey, Henry

2

part the work of Edward Tuckerman, another noted lichenologist. Letters from several prominent botanists were written to Willey lamenting Tuckerman's death in 1896. Articles by and about Tuckerman clipped by Willey from various journals are also included among his papers. Professor William L Culberson has placed in the collection a reprint of the preface to his edition of Tuckerman's lichenological papers and an index he compiled to Willey's revision of Synopsis of the Genus Arthonia, an unpublished manuscript written in 1897 and included in this

collection.

The volumes are manuscript drafts of books and articles by Willey, a catalog of the works on lichens in his library, and copies he made of two articles by Tuckerman.

Two of the letters were addressed to Charles James Sprague. One was found in a book owned by Willey, and another was sent to him with a note by Sprague. The other letters were also found in books which had formerly been in his library. When Duke University purchased these

Willey, Henry

4

books, all manuscript material was sent to this department. It is this material which now comprises the Willey Collection in the Manuscript Department.

Recon

Willey, Waitman Thomas

Letters ¹⁸⁷⁰⁻¹⁸⁹⁴ Monongalia Co.,

Morgantown, West Virginia

^

Section A

3 pieces

WILLEY, Waitman Thomas. Letters. 1870-1894.
Morgantown, W. Va. Sketch. 3 pieces

Willey(1811-1900)was born in Monongalia, Co., Va., was educated at Madison College, Pa., and began law practice in Morgantown. He held offices in various courts, was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850-51, and supported the Bell-Everett ticket in 1860. He was elected to the U.S.Senate following James Murray Mason's retirement in 1861, and served until 1871. During these years he supported the

Willey, Waitman Thomas, (2)

Republican Administration.

Two of the letters refer to the inability of Vice-Pres. Schuyler Colfax to deliver an address desired by Willey's constituents. The other letter comments on various public men of Va.

MSS.

2nd 83:G William, Matthew Jouett.

Papers, 1847-1861.

7 items.

Graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point under the name Matthew R.T. Harrison, served at Fort Monroe, became a lawyer in Ga., was major in the Ga. militia, served as a member of the 1833 Convention for the "remodeling" of Georgia's constitution, and later became a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy at South Carolina College (later U. of South Carolina).

Collection contains a bill, deeds for land in Marietta, Ga., and the verses of two songs on the same sheet that celebrate the month of May. One volume is a commonplace book

NcD 19 MAR 98 38744899 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 83:G William, Matthew Jouett.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

containing some accounts and addresses.

His two-volume diary reveals that he kept in touch with many relatives and friends. Other topics include his opposition to secession, an asylum in Columbia, hardships of travel, strong feelings on religion, colleagues, and physicians, including a critique of colleague Professor Francis Lieber. Others mentioned include friend and professor Maximilian La Borde, and James Henley Thornwell. The diary reveals routine life at the College.

Cataloged from manual record.

*lcs

MSS.

**2nd 83:G William, Matthew Jouett.
Papers, ...**

(Card 3)

**1. William, Matthew Jouett. 2.
Lieber, Francis, 1800-1872. 3. La
Borde, Maximilian, 1804-1873. 4.
Thornwell, James Henley, 1812-1862. 5.
South Carolina College--Faculty. 6.
University of South Carolina--History.
7. Secession--Georgia. 8. Asylums--
Georgia--History 9. Marietta (Ga.)--
History. 10. Genre: Deeds. 11. Genre:
Commonplace book. 12. Genre: Diary.**

Williams, Albert J.

Papers, 1905-1935

Wayne County, North Carolina

Section A 14 items & 5 vols.
(See also bound vol. cards)

7-30-58 Recatalogued, 6-18-80

Williams, Albert J. Papers. Wayne County,
North Carolina

Albert J. Williams was a substantial farmer who lived in the vicinity of Mount Olive, North Carolina. He is listed among "Principal Farmers Who Receive Mail Through Mt. Olive Postoffice" in The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory 1916, p. 562. One of his printed envelopes has his address as "Mount Olive, N.C., R.F.D. No. 1." This envelope and a number of other items addressed to him at Mt. Olive were

Williams, Albert J.

2

found within his five ledgers of 1906-1935. These items have been retained as evidence of his ownership of the volumes.

The ledgers, 1906-1935, are for a mercantile business. The North Carolina Year Book never lists Williams among the local merchants either in town or out in the countryside. It is clear from his ledgers that he did have a store, apparently a small one that quite probably was associated with his farm. Entries for payment by work can be found in accounts in all the volumes.

Williams, Albert J.

3

His customers probably included many black agricultural laborers and tenant farmers. The entries in the accounts are primarily mercantile.

Williams, Albert J.

F- 5896

Williams, Albert J.

Ledger, 1906-1909

Wayne County, North Carolina

272 pp.

Boards

36 x 21½ cm.

7-30-58

Recataloged, 6-18-80

Williams, Albert J.

F- 5897

Williams, Albert J.

Ledger, 1914-1920

Wayne County, North Carolina

372 pp.

Boards

35½ x 22 cm.

7-30-58

Recataloged, 6-18-80

Williams, Albert J.

F- 5898

Williams, Albert J.

Ledger, 1920-1925

Wayne County, North Carolina

288 pp. Boards

36 x 21½ cm.

7-30-58

Recataloged, 6-18-80

Williams, Albert J.

F- 5899

Williams, Albert J.

Ledger, 1925-1928

Wayne County, North Carolina

292 pp.

Boards

36 x 21½ cm.

7-30-58

Recataloged, 6-18-80

Williams, Albert J.

F- 5900

Williams, Albert J.

Ledger, 1928-1935

Wayne County, North Carolina

288 pp.

Boards

36 x 21 3/4 cm.

7-30-58

Recataloged, 6-18-80

Recon

WILLIAMS, Alexander

Letters. 1840-1857.

Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.

Section A

7 pieces

JUN 22 1938

WILLIAMS, Alexander
Greenville, Tenn.

Letters. 184-1857.
7 pieces

The three letters from Wade Hampton, Jr. contain comments on personal affairs and an explanation that the health of his wife did not permit him to visit Kentucky as he had planned. "Parson" Brownlow wrote of a great dinner given in Polk's honor in Oct., 1841 at which Jackson was present, although in ill health, and there are numerous references to "bargain and intrigue" in state politics. Henry Clay declined

WILLIAMS, Alexander

2

Williams's invitation to attend a great whig mass meeting at Greenville in July, 1844. Clay wrote in December of the same year, regretting the attacks that had been made upon him by enemies and commenting on his defeat.

The collection is small but very interesting. It shows that Williams was a man of considerable influence in Greene county. It also contains valuable suggestions as to the strength and weakness of the whig party.

Recon

o

WILLIAMS, Alfred et al.

Papers, 1862-83

Beaufort County, S.C.

2nd 83:F

Tab. 45

GUIDE

8-25-47

180 pieces

15 pieces added

JAN 24 1944

WILLIAMS, Alfred et al. Papers 1862-83
Beaufort County, S.C. 180 pieces

These are the papers of the sheriffs of Beaufort County, South Carolina, of whom Alfred Williams was one. They include papers of W. J. Gooding, 1868; Alfred Williams, 1869-72; George Holmes, 1872-75; and W. M. Wilson, 1875 -83. The papers are only routine.

MSS.

**2nd 62:A (part of NC State Papers: General Assem
Williams, Benjamin, 1751-1814.**

Papers, 1802.

1 item.

Governor of North Carolina.

**Williams was governor of NC and here
is sending a copy of the public acts
recently enacted by the NC legislature,
to the governor of Tennessee.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

lcs

D. S.

Williams, Benjamin S.

Papers, 1792 (1860-1927) 1938

Brunson, South Carolina

XIII-B

769 items
90 " added
3-23-51

OCT 11 '50

GUIDE

Williams, Benjamin S. Papers, 1792 (1860-1927)
1938. Brunson, South Carolina. 769 items.
Sketch.

Benjamin S. Williams was born in Savannah, June 25, 1843, son of Gilbert W. M. and Esther Williams. Although born in Ga., he passed practically his entire life in S. C. William's paternal great-grandfather was John Williams of S. C., whose mother was an aunt of John C. Calhoun.

OCT 11 '50

Williams, Benjamin S. Papers 2

Gilbert W. M. Williams was a Baptist preacher, widely known for his forcefulness and eloquence in debate, who signed the Ga. ordinances of secession and then organized and commanded the Forty-seventh Regt. of Ga. Volunteer Infantry in the Army of the West until his death in Sept., 1863.

Benjamin S. Williams was only eighteen when he enlisted in 1861 as a private in the 25th Ga. Infantry. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and in 1862 was appointed adjutant

OCT 11 '50

Williams, Benjamin S. Papers 3 - 3

of the 47th Ga. Infantry, his father's regt. He served throughout the remainder of the war with that famous regt., known as "The Bloody 47th Georgia."

After the war he returned to his devastated home and engaged in farming and merchandising. He also studied law. In 1871 his address was Rose Hill, Ga. He later located at Brunson in Hampton Co., S. C., and for many years was one of the leading cotton planters of that section of the state. From 1876 to 1880 he was auditor

OCT 11 '50

of Hampton Co. He also served as sheriff and represented the county in the Legislature from 1880 to 1890. In 1906 he was a Dispensary official in Hampton Co., and in 1920 was appointed Commandant of the Confederate Infirmary of South Carolina. It seems that he remained in that position for perhaps less than two years.

On Nov. 7, 1867, in Beaufort dist. S. C., he married Josephine Richardson, daughter of James Cameron Richardson, a wealthy planter. To them the following children were born: Gilbert

OCT 11 '50

Williams, Benjamin S.

Papers

5

James, Albert Richardson, Kate Cameron, Josephine Caldwell, Esther Ashley, and Elizabeth Legaré.

The first papers of this collection are largely early deeds of Beaufort dist. and Prince Wm. parish, S. C. There is a record of a mortgage on Negroes sold in 1842 in Barnwell dist., S. C., the marriage licence issued to S. Overstreet and Rebecca Baggs in Tattnall Co., Ga., and a deed for the sale of a slave by S. Overstreet in 1861. The Civil War letters written by Benj.

S., Col. Gilbert W. M., and A. D. Williams deal

OCT 11 '50

with camp life, battle experiences, Col. Williams's responsibilities as commander of a regt., deserters, and Pres. Lincoln. There are reports of the 32nd and 47th regts. of Pa. vols., lists of charges against several men in the latter regt., and words and music of a song entitled "Bragg-a Boo," written by E. W. Locke.

In 1861, Benj. S. Williams was at Fort Pulaski, Ga., in June, 1862 at Jas. Island, in Nov. 1862 at Savannah, in May, 1863 near Jackson, Miss., in Sept., 1863 near Chattanooga, and

in Mar., 1865 near Smithfield, N. C.

A letter written from S. C. in 1866 speaks of the deplorable conditions existing in the path of Sherman's march and of the behavior of Freedmen. Letters to Benj. S. regarding articles he had written about his war experiences and from the "Men of Mark " publishing Co., letters containing attacks on "Tillmanism," regarding the U. D. C. and the affairs of the Confederate Infirmary at Columbia, from Washington A. Clark as commandant of the S. C. Div. of

OCT 11 '50

the United Confederate Veterans; letters of Dr. Abraham Dallas Williams, a **brother** of Benj. S., who served in Cuba and Porto Rico during the Spanish American War, and who rose to a brigadier generalship and was very active among the Confed. veterans; clippings regarding the death of A. D. Williams; description of activities of "Red Shirts" in S. C.; and a report on the investigation of the financial condition of Hampton Co., S. C. in 1906.

OCT 11 '50

Williams, Benjamin S. Papers

9

For the Return of the 47th Regt. Georgia Volunteers, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, March, 1863, see: Picture File, Georgia Volunteers.

90 items added 3-23-51. Agreement between Jas. C. Richardson and Anthony Barclay, overseer, both of Chatham co., Ga. (1826), charges against men in the 47th Regt. of Ga. Vols., letter of Mar., 1865 from near Goldsboro, N. C. to Jas. C. Richardson and wife telling of the death of Sergt. Albert Richardson, letters regarding the disbanding of the Brunson branch

Williams, Benjamin S. Papers.

10

of the S. C. militia by Daniel H. Chamberlain and Gov. Hampton's permission to B. S. Williams to reorganize that branch, General Orders No. 1, Series of 1877, to the S. C. militia, correspondence from J. P. M. Epping concerning Williams's pension claim, commissions of Williams for various offices, letters from Wm. A. Courtenay and W. A. Clark in regard to the attempt by the former to write a history of the battle of Honey Hill, S. C.

Williams, Daniel McGregor

Recon

Papers, 1910-1975, bulk 1918-1933

Durham, Durham Co., N. C.

64-F

123 items & 4 vols.

2-10-86

SEE SHELF LIST

Williams, Daniel McGregor. Papers. Durham,
Durham Co., N. C.

Williams was born on January 30, 1890, in North Carolina. He received a bachelor of science degree from the University of North Carolina in 1910. From the collection one learns that Williams obtained a license to practice civil engineering from the city of Asheville in July, 1917. Williams was a member of Company D of the 105th Engineers Regiment of the 30th Division of the American Expeditionary

Williams, Daniel McGregor

2

Force in the latter part of World War I. He entered service as a 2nd Lieutenant on Feb. 20, 1919. He received training at Camp Sevier and Camp Jackson, S. C., before departing for France on the Zealandia in mid-1918. He was with the 30th Division when it fought in Belgium and France in October, 1918, and was among the group that broke through the Hindenburg Line in 1918. He was discharged from service on May 13, 1919.

According to information obtained with the collection, Williams was a water resources

Williams, Daniel McGregor

3

expert and designer of water supplies and power plants. According to this information, he designed Rink Mill Dam near Jacksonville, Florida, about 1921 and an electric power plant at Asheville in 1922. There are pictures in the collection of the construction site at Asheville. Calls to the public library and to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla., failed to verify the existence of Rink Mill Dam there. Doubts about Rink Mill Dam arose when terrain and vegetation in the

Williams, Daniel McGregor

4

pictures purporting to be those of Rink Mill Dam did not appear to be Floridian.

Williams married Anne S. Talbutt on July 7, 1925. He became superintendent of the Durham Water Department succeeding J. C. Michie in 1939. He retired from the Department in 1960. In a form filled out for the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in 1957, he lists professional membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works Association and the Federal Sewage and

Williams, Daniel McGregor

5

Wastes Association. Williams died in September, 1975, after an extended illness.

The collection is divided into six categories: correspondence, 1917-1918; addresses and writings, 1918-1933; miscellany, 1917-1957; clippings & printed material, 1918-1975; pictures, 1918-1920's; and volumes, 1924-1952.

The correspondence category dates mostly from the World War I period. It contains several printed commendations from various officers thanking the 30th Division for its

Williams, Daniel McGregor

6

assistance in the war. The category also contains military orders including a printed one with a facsimile of John J. Pershing's signature to the American Expeditionary Force thanking it for its service.

The addresses and writings folder contains a statement by Williams written in 1933, which gives his personal account of his experience in World War I. Particularly interesting are his descriptions of the tunnels dug by the Germans on the Hindenburg Line. This category also

Williams, Daniel McGregor

7

contains a printed booklet on the operations of the 30th Division which includes the names of officers of the different regiments in the 30th Division. Included in the booklet too are generals' orders and letters of commendation written to members of the 30th Division. A separate typewritten sheet gives a concise history of the operations of the 30th Division including names and dates of engagements, places captured, the number of prisoners captured, the number of civilians liberated, which German

Williams, Daniel McGregor

8

Divisions opposed them in each engagement and general remarks about the engagements.

The miscellany folder includes a physical examination form filled out in 1918 when Williams was a member of the 105th Engineer Regiment and the marriage certificate of Williams and his wife.

The clippings and printed material are located in two places. Some of this material is located in a small folder and filed with the bulk of the collection. An oversize folder

Williams, Daniel McGregor

9

containing printed material is located in the picture cabinets. The smaller folder contains several newsclippings about the Flat River Dam near Durham and an article about Durham's water supply, dated November 15, 1940, after Williams became superintendent of the Durham Water Department. The larger folder contains: college diplomas of Williams and his wife; a citation given to Williams recognizing his having been wounded in World War I; and a 1950 zoning map of Durham, N. C.

Williams, Daniel McGregor

10

The photographs are located in two areas. Some are with the smaller folders and filed with the bulk of the collection, and some are in over-size folders, housed in one of the Department's picture cabinets. Among the most important of the photographs are: seven of the men of Company D, 105th Engineers in uniform; two photographs of the Zealandia that transported Williams and other members of Company D to Europe; one photograph of the barracks at Camp Jackson, S. C., all these dating from the World

Williams, Daniel McGregor

11

I period. The other series of photographs of particular note are from the early 1920s. One series shows the clearing of land for the building of a dam, although it is unclear which dam. Another series is a group of 39 photographs that shows the clearing of land for the building of an electric power plant in Asheville.

The collection contains four volumes: a report of a study of the power possibilities of Flat River in combination with its use as a municipal water resource (1924); Water Works

Williams, Daniel McGregor

12

Improvements for the City of Durham, N.C. (1925);
an annual report of the city of Durham N.C.
(1951-1952); and a report to the mayor and
council of Rocky Mount, N. C., on the steps
necessary to insure continuity of electric
power for the town during the five years
following 1928.

Recon 0

Williams, Frances Amanda (Dismukes)

Papers, 1847-1874

Putnam Co.,
Clopton's Mills, Ga. and v. p.

Section A

36 items

7-14-59

Williams, Frances Amanda (Dismukes). Papers, 1847-1874. Clopton's Mills, Ga. and v. p. 36 items. Sketch.

Typed copies of letters written largely to Mrs. Frances Amanda (Dismukes) Williams from her relatives, who mostly discuss personal and local matters and the Stevens, Williams, and Dismukes families; and genealogical data from a Stevens family Bible. The original copies of this material are in the hands of Dr. James C. Bonner, Dept. of History, Ga. State College for Women, Milledgeville, under whose supervision these transcripts were made.

Williams, Frances Amanda (Dismukes).

2

A Confederate soldier's letter of June 13, 1861, discusses the hardships of camp life. The few other Civil War letters are unimportant.

Subject discussed in other letters include temperance, social life, customs, religious revivals, the weather and crops in Ga.; and schools sickness, and mining.

Recon

Williams, Francis H.

c

Papers, 1835-1862

Onslow co., N. C.

Section A

11-5-51

16 items

GUIDE

Williams, Francis H. Sketch

Indentures relating to the sale and purchase of land by Francis H. Williams, Onslow county farmer, and members of his family.

Recon

Williams, G. S.

Papers, 1916-1929

Zebulon, Wake County, N.C.

Section A

6 items & 1 vol.

2-22-82

Williams, G. S. Papers, 1916-1929. Zebulon,
Wake County, N.C.

G. S. Williams operated a business in Zebulon, N.C., in which he sold and repaired tires and accessories for both automobiles and bicycles. Service for the automobiles included vulcanizing.

Williams' business is recorded in his Account Book, 1916-1929 (84 pp.). He is identified as the owner of this volume by his name on its front cover and by a loose statement of Jan. 1, 1924, found within the volume. The

Williams, G. S.

2

statement has his name, address, and business printed upon it. The names of other members of the Williams family appear in the volume and in the loose financial papers found within it, but their names appear in the index of the volume and his properly does not.

The accounts are primarily those with customers during 1921-1923, but there are a variety of other financial records as well. They include: the cost of operating an automobile, 1917-1919 (pp. 7-8); sales of tires by brands; a list of magazine subscriptions; accounts for

Williams, G. S.

3

the purchase of real estate; rent; an account with the Bank of Zebulon; etc. Some customers were identified as blacks.

The items are financial papers from the business.

Williams, George Frederick

D.S.

Papers, 1835 (1876-1888) 1902

Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

20 - A

3853 items and 2 vols.

3-1-63

Williams, George Frederick. Papers, 1835 (1876-1888) 1902. Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts

George Frederick Williams was a lawyer and politician of Boston. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872 and later studied in Germany. He then returned home, taught school and tried newspaper work, and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. In the 1880's he became increasingly active in Democratic politics and in 1889 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Two years later he was elected to Congress and 1897 he was the Democratic nominee for governor

Williams, George Frederick

2

in Massachusetts. He served as minister to Greece in 1913 and 1914. He died in 1932.

The collection consists of Williams' personal and professional correspondence and papers between 1876 and 1888. The correspondence illustrates his growing law business, his increasing affluence, and his busy social life, especially in musical circles in Boston.

There are several letters from American students at German Universities. On April 17, 1876, Sylvester Baxter, a student at the University of Berlin, describes Berlin. On

Williams, George Frederick

3

March 8, 1877, he discusses the reaction of Americans in Europe to the election of 1876 and the mortification it caused them. On Jan. 15, 1877, H. T. Whitney, a student at the University of Heidelberg, describes student life there, especially among Americans. He deprecates the German aristocrats at the University.

Between 1883 and 1885 Asa Palmer French, clerk to the judges of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, wrote a series of letters to Williams. On Jan. 25, 1883, he discusses the great bulk of work before the Court and the

Williams, George Frederick

4

slow progress being made. The rights of British subjects is the topic of a letter of the following March 28.

The collection contains some information about Massachusetts and national politics. Williams, a Democrat, allied himself with the reform element of the party, He cooperated with like minded "independent" Republicans. George Ticknor Curtis on Aug. 31, 1876, writes of his plans to have his writings read to meetings of Republicans in order to influence them to vote Democratic. There is some information about

Williams, George Frederick

5

anti-Blaine sentiment among Republicans in 1883 and 1884. A letter of June 19, 1883, announces a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Anti-Blaine Movement," headed by Moses Williams. The organization existed a year later (see letter of June 24, 1884), but soon evolved into the "Committee of One Hundred," composed of prominent Republicans (Mugwumps) and independents who supported Grover Cleveland (See letters of Aug., 1884). Letters of Oct. and Nov., 1885, tell of the efforts of reform Democrats in Boston to entice Carl Schurz to edit the

Williams, George Frederick

6

Boston Post.

George W. Curtis who bolted the Republicans to support Cleveland on Jan. 7, 1887, writes of the disillusionment among his friends because of Cleveland's failure to implement reform. A letter of Oct. 10, 1887, states that although the President has been a disappointment, he is the only hope for reform, especially in the civil service. On Jan. 29, 1888, Democratic Representative John E. Russell of Mass. writes of his conflicting roles as reformer and politician. Little help is received from

Williams, George Frederick

7

Cleveland. On the following Feb. 15th Russell discusses the divisions among Democrats in the House and his willingness to join the Republicans if they will urge a low tariff and reform. Cleveland has little power in the House because he has alienated so many of his Democratic colleagues.

On Feb. 16, 1887, Secretary of War William C. Endicott relates the difficulty Cleveland is having over appointments to the new Interstate Commerce Commission.

The collection contains one box of bills and

Williams, George Frederick

8

receipts, and two lesson books, one for German, the other for chemistry.

The collection ends abruptly in 1888 shortly before Williams' election to the Massachusetts legislature.

MSS.

Room 001 (92-057)

**Williams, George Walton, 1922-
Papers, 1974.**

6 items.

**Professor of English, Duke
University.**

**The collection includes a typescript
of "The History of Porgy: or the
Peregrinations of a Goat Cart,"
originally conceived as a paper in
Professor Hubbell's class at the
University of Virginia, 1954-55; also
five pieces of correspondence regarding
the article.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

lcs

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005257

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 2:B

Williams, Hampton C.

Letter book, 1829-1849

1 v.

Winchester, Tennessee resident.

**Copies of highly important letters
involving national politics.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

lcs

NcD

26 NOV 96

36005078

NDHYme

Recon

Williams, Henry J.

Papers, 1839-1842

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

Cab. 43

59 items

9-18-62

Williams, Henry J. Papers, 1839-1842.
Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Henry J. Williams worked in Baltimore, Md. During the period covered by these papers he was unmarried and contributed to the support of his mother and younger sisters and brothers.

Letters from his mother, who lived in Abingdon, Harford Co., Md. are mainly requests for financial assistance.

John S. Williams owned a mill on the Bush River near Perryman. He wrote frequently to his brother Henry to ask him to purchase supplies in

Williams, Henry J.

2

Baltimore. Numerous references are made to his financial affairs, fluctuations in the price of wheat, and the business of his mill.

A letter of June 5, 1840, contains references to a lottery in Maryland.

Williams, Henry J.

Papers, 1816-1878

Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., Penn.

Section A

11-5-51

25 items

GUIDE

Williams, Henry J. Papers, 1816-78

Philadelphia, Penn. 25 items

Sketch.

Correspondence and papers of Henry J. Williams, attorney, relating to Kossuth's tour (1851), his retirement as clerk of the Sessions Court (1877), efforts of Lafayette College to obtain his library, and Howard University.

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

Papers, 1804(1846-1892)1900

"Sweet Briar," Amherst Co., Va.

Section A

38 items

7-25-57

GUIDE

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher). Papers, 1804-1900. "Sweet Briar." Va. 38 items. Sketch

This collection consists mainly of personal and business letters to or from Indiana (Fletcher) Williams; her father, Elijah Fletcher, a wealthy business man and planter; her cousin, who became her husband, the Rev. Fletcher Williams, an Episcopal minister; and other members of the Fletcher and Williams families.

Indiana (Fletcher) Williams (d. 1900) founded Sweet Briar College. First organized in 1901, this institution for the education of young women was established by Mrs. Williams in

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

2

memory of her only daughter, Daisy Williams, who died in 1884 at the age of sixteen years. Mrs. Williams' father, Elijah Fletcher, originally of Ludlow, Vt., came to Virginia in the early years of the nineteenth century, married Marie Antionette Crawford, of the plantation of Tusculum in Amherst County.

Subjects covered in the personal and business letters and legal papers pertain chiefly to Va. and Virginians, including commodity prices in Va.; Amherst Co.; personal and business affairs; letters and other papers concern-

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

3

ing personal debts; the disposition of Negro slaves in wills in Va.; the hiring of Negro slaves; land prices; land deeds and indentures; land grants; land sales and transfers; and land taxes.

A letter of Nov. 24, 1852, from Wood[?], Tomlinson, & Co., New York, N. Y., to Elijah Fletcher, Lynchburg, Va., mentions the manufacture of a carriage.

A personal letter of Oct. 15, 1854, from A. R. Foot, wife of Col. ---- Foot, Pattonsburgh, Va., to Miss [Indiana ?] Fletcher, dis-

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

4

cusses personal affairs and social life and customs in Va.

A business letter of May 30, 1856, from J. F. Brown of New York to Indiana Fletcher, discusses a business matter pertaining to her harp.

A business letter of June 23, 1857, from B. F. Tinsley of Richmond to Elijah Fletcher, mentions James W. Lewellen.

A business letter of July 8, 1857, from J. P. Gilbert, Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., to Elijah Fletcher, discusses wheat fans.

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

5

There is a personal letter of July 13, 1857, from J. E. Scott to Elijah Fletcher.

A letter of Dec. 15, 1857, from M. M. Hartsook, Rockbridge Co., Va., to Elijah Fletcher, discusses the hiring of a Negro slave.

A letter of Dec. 31, 1858, from James N. McCall of New York to Elise Fletcher, discusses personal affairs.

A letter of Jan. 4, 1862, from Leigh R. Page, an attorney of Richmond, to Indiana Fletcher, mentions a returning Confederate prisoner; an invitation to the addressee to

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

6

visit Richmond; the possibility of a parole for the addressee's cousin to visit Washington, D. C, for the purpose of effecting his exchange.

A letter of Aug. 23, 1864, from Emma McCall of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to "My own dear brother," discusses various relatives and friends. One gathers that Indiana Fletcher and her cousin, Fletcher Williams, have been married recently.

A letter of July 19, 1866, from R. E. Manson of Lynchburg to a friend, discusses Elijah Fletcher.

A telegram of July 12, 1897, from Flora

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher)

7

Fletcher to Dr. Sidney Fletcher, Glasgow, Va., announces the death of Elizabeth Fletcher.

There is an unsigned, undated memorandum of an agreement between Indiana Fletcher and Sidney Fletcher, pertaining to a tract of 1300 1-2 acres of land in Amherst Co. known as "Sweet Briar" (and later given to the woman's college of the same name). At the end of the agreement is a fragmentary statement somewhat to the effect that Indiana Fletcher should never dispose of "Sweet Briar" for any cause.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Williams, Indiana (Fletcher) 8

See also Martha von Briesen, "Elijah Fletcher
Vermont Schoolmaster and Virginia Planter,"
The Iron Worker (Lynchburg, Va.), Winter, 1957-
1958. A copy of this is filed at the end of
the papers.

Williams, J.J.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Recon

c

Williams, Jabin B.

Letters and papers, 1816-1861.

Becket, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts

~~Talley's Cross Roads, Hampden Co., Mass.~~

~~Gab. 45~~

2nd 83: F

50 pieces.

18 items added 1-24-58.

APR 21 1942

Williams, Jabin B. Sketch
Letters and papers, 1816-1861
Berkshire, Co., Mass. ~~68~~ pieces

These papers are of no great consequence, but are nevertheless interesting in that they show their subject to have been a man of many business interests. He was successively Postmaster and Justice of the Peace at Talley's Cross Roads in Hampden Co., and at the same time main-

APR 21 1942

Williams, Jabin B. Sketch (2)

tained a part interest in a general store and dealt extensively in real estate in that region.

As this would indicate, the set consists of an assortment of legal documents, largely deeds and mortgages, together with a few letters. The latter are all of a purely business nature.

18 items added 1-24-58. These ^{are} personal letters which had constituted the "J. B. Williams" collection since it was cataloged on Nov. 5, 1933. "J. B." and "Jabin B." actually were the same person.

Recon

o

Williams, James

Petition to governor of So. Carolina

No date

1 piece

GUIDE

Section A

August 25, 1947

Williams, James

Sketch - 1

A petition signed by the members of the Little River Regiment protesting the arrest of their commanding officer, Colonel James Williams. The paper bear no date but has the signatures of John Ramage and James Adair and other members of the Adair family which may indicate that it belongs to the Revolutionary Period.

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.
Papers, 1836-1947 (bulk 1904-1942).
36,000 items (48 linear ft.).
Journalist

Chiefly correspondence but also includes diaries, reminiscences, subject files, legal and financial papers, writings and speeches, clippings, printed material, and photographs chiefly related to Williams' editorial career with the TUCSON CITIZEN and BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT. The last twenty years of his life are undocumented. Many letters criticize Woodrow Wilson and Josephus Daniels for their policies for military preparedness and foreign relations. Other topics are aviation; presidential elections of

NcD 29 JAN 92 25179879 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.

Papers, ... (Card 2)

1916, 1920, and 1924; Arizona's efforts to achieve statehood; Massachusetts politics; and peace and disarmament. A leading spokesman for the Republican Party, Williams corresponded with many public figures.

Of particular note are Williams' opposition to the League of Nations and correspondence with its opponents including Henry Cabot Lodge, William Borah, Hiram Johnson, and Frank Brandegee. Warren G. Harding and Herbert Hoover are also represented. Other correspondents include: William Howard Taft, Leonard Wood, Nicholas Butler, Albert Beveridge, Calvin Coolidge, Frank Hitchcock, Charles

NcD 29 JAN 92 25179879 NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

Nagel, Theodore Roosevelt, and John Weeks. Also extensive family correspondence and material about the social life and political affairs in Greenville, S.C., where Williams' father was mayor.

Related collections include the Vardry Alexander McBee Papers at Duke Univ.; the Silas McBee and McBee Family collections at the Univ. of NC at Chapel Hill; the James Thomas Williams (1845-1936) Papers at the Univ. of SC; and an interview with Williams in the Biog. Oral History Coll. at Columbia Univ.

Inventory a and author and subject indexes to the correspondence in

NcD 29 JAN 92 25179879 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.
Papers, ... (Card 4)
the repository.

1. Aeronautics--United States. 2.
Air mail service--United States--
Photographs. 3. Tucson Citizen.
4. Boston Evening Transcript. 5.

NcD 29 JAN 92 25179879 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.
Papers, ... (Card 5)
Presidents--United States--Election--
1916. 6. Presidents--United States--
Election--1920. 7. Presidents--United
States--Election--1924. 8. United
States--Military policy. 9. Arizona--
Politics and government--To 1950. 10.
Massachusetts--Politics and government
--1865-1950. 11. Peace. 12.
Disarmament. 13. Republican Party.
14. League of Nations. 15. Greenville
(S.C.). 16. Genre: Menus. 17.
Harding, Warren G. (Warren Gamaliel),
1865-1923. 18. Hoover, Herbert, 1874-
1964. 19. Wilson, Woodrow, 1856-1924.
20. Daniels, Josephus, 1862-1948.
I. Lodge, Henry Cabot, 1850-1924.
II. Borah, William Edgar, 1865-

NcD 29 JAN 92 25179879 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, James Thomas, 1881-1969.
Papers, ... (Card 6)
1940. III. Johnson, Hiram, 1866-1945.
IV. Brandegee, Frank Bosworth, 1864-
1924. V. Guerry, Alexander. VI.
Hitchcock, Frank H. (Frank Harris),
1867-1935. VII. Roosevelt, Theodore,
1858-1919. VIII. Taft, William H.
(William Howard), 1857-1930. IX.
Butler, Nicholas Murray, 1862-1947. X.
Beveridge, Albert Jeremiah, 1862-1947.
XI. Coolidge, Calvin, 1872-1933. XII.
Nagel, Charles, 1849-1940. XIII.
Weeks, John W. (John Wingate), 1860-
1926.

Williams, John

Papers, 1775-1824

Granville Co., N. C.

Section A

16 items

11-5-33

1 item added, 9-13-66

Recataloged, 1-6-66

Williams, John. Papers, 1775-1824. Granville Co., N.C.

This collection consists of the papers of Col. John Williams, an officer in the N.C. militia during the American Revolution. There are also two letters addressed to his son, John Williams, Jr.

The first of several letters from William Johnston, another leading patriot in N.C., to Williams is dated April, 1775. Johnston wrote Williams about an unidentified incident and the procurement of powder and provisions for the Colonial forces.

Williams, John

2

On June 29, 1775, James Hogg wrote Williams concerning the proceedings of an assembly, possibly the assembly of the area being settled by the Louisa Company, later the Transylvania Company, in which Richard Henderson, and Nathaniel and Thomas Hart, joined Hogg and Williams to further the settlement of the Transylvania area. Nathaniel Henderson, a partner of his brother Richard, wrote Williams on Oct. 5, 1775, asking Williams to come to Transylvania to help settle some of the disputes

Williams, John

3

over land titles. He discussed the promising future of the area, the interest James Harrod showed in settling there, and the election of Richard Henderson and Williams to represent the area at the Continental Congress. William Johnston wrote Williams while Williams was in Transylvania and advised him about the granting of land deeds and titles in the area (Jan. 16, 1776).

On Feb. 14, 1776, Bromfield Ridley wrote Williams to inform him of the raising of troops in N.C. and the plan to prevent the Tories from

Williams, John

4

joining the British governor in N.C.

Wm. Johnston sent Williams a note on July 5, 1776, to inform him of a meeting of the Transylvania Company at Oxford, N.C. In a letter dated Nov. 19, 1776, John Luttrell urged Williams to consider taking new partners into the land company venture. He felt that Samuel Johnston and Richard Caswell would be of much assistance in pressing the claims of N.C. for land already being claimed by Va.

Johnston wrote Williams about financial matters on Dec. 21, 1776. The new partners had

Williams, John

5

been accepted into the company, but their money was exhausted, and Johnston was forced to use Williams' funds to pay a bill.

Luttrell wrote Williams on Apr. 1, 1778, to express his approval of the company's determination to approach Abner Nash to represent it at the trial at Williamsburg in which the company lost its land claims to the area considered a part of Virginia. Luttrell informed him that Williams had been chosen to represent Granville in the state assembly. He hoped that Williams could keep a Mr. Parsons out of any further

Williams, John

6

political activity in the county.

William Johnston wrote Williams on Apr. 13, 1778, that William Dry wanted to purchase an interest in the company.

On May 17, 1779, Charles Bondfield of Edenton, N.C., asked Williams to allow him to be among the next party to go to Transylvania.

(continued on next card)

Williams, John

6a

Richard Henderson, the leading figure in the company's activities, urged Williams in a letter of Sept. 13, 1779, to use his influence to get satisfactory action on land titles by the N.C. Assembly. Henderson criticized the Virginia legislature for its activity in land disputes and expressed the hope that N.C. would not also

(continued on next card)

Williams, John

7

act unjustly. In an undated fragment of a letter from Henderson to John Williams, Jr., Henderson discussed matters concerning their law partnership.

Other items in this collection include a receipt signed by Williams (Nov. 6, 1786) and written on the reverse side of a letter certifying Williams' attendance at the Nov. term of the superior court at Edenton, and a letter from James Stephens to J. Williams, Jr. during the younger Williams' service as Clerk of Superior

Williams, John

8

Court, Surry County, N.C. There is also a printed indenture conveying land in Transylvania to Henderson, Hart, Hogg, Williams, et al. (1775).

1 item added, 9-13-66: An undated letter from William Hooper to Williams. Hooper urged that judges' salaries be increased, that the death penalty be abolished for horse theft, and that John Penn be publicly commended. This letter was previously cataloged in the Revolutionary Collection.

Treasure Room

S-2631

S Williams, John

C

Diary. 1865.

Philadelphia, Pa.

106 pp. Leather. 15 x 9 cm.

AUG 30 1940

MSS.

x

Williams, John, 1775-1840

Ledger, 1805-1809

1 item.

Merchant of Waterford, Loudon County,
Va.

Ledger (ca. 400 p.) in which John
Williams of Loudon County, Va.,
recorded customers' names and payments
for general merchandise.

1. Genre: Ledger. 2. Loudon County
(Va.)--History.

NcD

30 MAY 92

25912935

NDHYme

WILLIAMS, John Buxton

Letters and Papers. 1804-1870.

Warren county, North Carolina

cab. 45

56 pieces

FEB 16 1937

WILLIAMS, John Buxton. Letters. 1804-1870. Warren Co., North Carolina. 56 pieces. Sketch.

The collection contains the letters of Henry G. Williams, a member of the N.C. General Assembly of 1835, and of John Buxton Williams (1815-1877), a well known planter of Warren Co., N.C. The letters deal with personal and family matters. There are several which contain interesting accounts of the hiring of slaves as laborers, the personal consideration given to the slaves, and of general economic conditions. These are brief but valuable. There are also itemized accounts from Norfolk and Richmond merchants, which are interesting and valuable, in that they give the variation of prices in 1820 and 1870.

M-2630
Recon C

86 Williams, John C.

Notes on [medical] lectures given by
J. K. Mitchell, Nov., 1843; and medical
visits, 1847-1850.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

NOV 5 1933

MSS.

6th 22:B-C

Williams, John J.

Papers, 1867-1900.

3100 items.

Winchester, Virginia resident.

**Collection consists of
correspondence, legal papers, and
receipts.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

lcs

Recon ©

Williams, John J.

Letters. 1850-1868

Washington, D. C.

Section A

11 pieces

NOV 5 1933

Williams, John J. MSS. 1850-1868

Washington, D. C.

Willaims, a civil engineer, was sent to Mexico in 1850 to survey the Tehuantepec canal route.

MSS.

x

Williams, John W.

Papers, 1822-1835.

27 items.

Philadelphia lawyer.

Legal papers, correspondence, and clippings chiefly concerning a lawsuit in which Robert Aitken of Baltimore alleged that a mulatto girl living in Philadelphia was Emily Winder, the daughter of Milly Winder. Milly Winder was Aitken's former slave whom he had freed in 1824, keeping her daughter as his slave. Aitken claimed that the child had been stolen from him and given to Jacob Gilmore and his wife, free African Americans, to raise as their child. Williams handled Aitken's suit for the girl's return. Cont ains notes on

MSS.

x

Williams, John W.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

testimonies of both black and white witnesses for the defence and the prosecution, including the testimony of Milly Winder, who told of her attempts to locate her daughter after she was freed.

1. Winder, Milly. 2. Winder, Emily.
3. Aitken, Robert. 4. Gilmore, Jacob.
5. Slaves--Emancipation. 6. Fugitive
slaves. 7. Black families--History--
19th century. 8. Slavery--Law and
legislation--United States--Cases.
9. Slaves--United States--Legal

NcD

08 APR 94

30103633

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Williams, John W.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

status, laws, etc.. 10. Personal
liberty laws. 11. Freedmen--Legal
status, laws, etc. 12. Afro-Americans
--Families--History--19th century. 13.
Afro-Americans--Pennsylvania--History.
14. Children, Black--United States--
History--19th century. 15. Slavery--
United States--Legal status of slaves
in free states. 16. Women slaves--
United States--History. 17.
Pennsylvania--Race relations. 18.
Maryland--Race relations. 19. Slavery
--Maryland. 20. Lawyers--Pennsylvania
--Philadelphia--History.

Recon

Williams, John W.

Papers, 1962-1963

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

21-I

10 items

9-20-73

Williams, John W. Papers. Durham,
Durham Co., N.C.

This is a collection of mimeographed letters from S. Rutherford Harvie of Danville, Va., to "Dear Folks." His relationship to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams is not revealed in the correspondence. Mr. Williams was associated with American Suppliers, a division of American Tobacco. Reports on relatives, friends, social events, and church affairs, with a slight bit of information of a political nature, fill the letters.

Williams, John W.

2

In the last paragraph of the letter of Dec. 1, 1962, Harvie quotes from a letter Governor Ross Barnett of Miss. had written to him in response to his congratulating him on "defying that Kennedy bunch up in Washington." The visit of John D. Rockefeller, IV, with Molly Notting is mentioned on Feb. 1, 1963.

Williams, John Wesley

c

Papers, 1861-1863

Haw Branch, Onslow Co., N. C.

Section A

45 items

5-17-57

GUIDE

Williams, John Wesley. Papers, 1861-1863. Haw
Branch, N. C. 45 items. Sketch

These are primarily the letters of John Wesley Williams, C. S. A. soldier, to his father, F. H. Williams, until his death in 1862, and to his mother, Mrs. Marium Williams. Included also are letters to and from his parents, brothers, and sisters, and cousins in the Thomas family. His father was evidently a farmer of Onslow Co., N. C.

The letters are of little value. J. W. Williams was stationed in various camps at Raleigh, New Bern, and Kinston, N. C., and in the

Williams, John Wesley

2

area of Petersburg, Va. He makes the usual comments on camp life, food, health, preaching in camp (and at home), and the weather. A letter of Jan. 22, 1862 describes the conditions in New Bern. Brief comments are made throughout to skirmishes of no importance. During 1862 he was concerned about getting a substitute and the cost of such.

He died Oct. 27, 1862 of pneumonia in Va. No indication is given as to his regiment, though he was evidently with the Army of Northern Virginia for a while.

Williams, Joseph S.

Papers, 1857(1860-1865)1882

Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Section A

57 items

6-6-57

GUIDE

Williams, Joseph S. Papers, 1857-1882. Pitts-
burgh, Allegheny Co., Pa. 57 items. Sketch

This collection consists mostly of personal letters written by relatives and friends to Joseph S. Williams from Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. He appears to have been a civilian throughout the Civil War. A number of letters, often signed "Cusey," are by his cousin, Emily Williams. The collection contains several poems, printed and handwritten.

Subjects mentioned include murder; a preacher's suicide; Rockbridge Alum Springs,

Williams, Joseph S.

2

Rockbridge Co., Va.; W. DeLong's School, and Pittsburgh College; John Bell and Edward Everett, Constitutional Union Party candidates for president and vice-president, respectively, in 1860; politics and government in Md. and Pa.; coal mining and iron manufacture in Pa.; Francis Harrison Pierpont (also "Pierpoint"); Andrew Gregg Curtin, Gov. of Pa.; Gens. U. S. Grant, George G. Meade, and William S. Rosecrans; The Peninsula Campaign (1862), ~~the Battle of Antietam (1862)~~, and the Battle of Gettysburg (1863);

Williams, Joseph S.

3

Union Army recruiting and casualties; and the following Union Army units: the 15th and the 123rd Regts., Pa. Militia, and the 100th Regt. of Pa.

A letter of Feb. 17, 1862, mentions a (false) rumor that the North had taken Savannah, Ga.; Union Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside; the capture of Ft. Donelson by the Union Army (1862); and the escape of Confederate Gen. John Buchanan Floyd.

A letter of June 20, 1863, mentions Gen.

Williams, Joseph S.

4

Robert Edward Lee; a (false) rumor that the Confederate Army was marching on Baltimore; and a Baltimore lady who sympathizes outspokenly with the South, was arrested, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S., for which oath she has not the least regard.

A letter of June 26, 1863, says that there is little alarm about Baltimore's being attacked at this time; and that reports are that "all business is stopped in Philadelphia, and that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails."

Williams, Joseph S.

5

A letter of July 8, 1863, says, "The Rebellion is about played out and may at any moment Kick the bucket ----"

A letter of Aug. 4, 1863, mentions (alleged) vandalism in Pittsburgh in 1863 by Negro soldiers in the U. S. Army.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Williams, Lloyd W.

5739, 5759, 5783

Recon

C

Papers, 1849-1885

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C. and
Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

6-30-58

(See also bound
vol. cards)

2 vols.

1 vol. added, 7-12-58

F- 5783

Williams, Lloyd W.

✓

Daybook, 1849-1856

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C., and
Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

116 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 1-3 cm.

7-12-58

GUIDE

L - 5739_u

Williams, Lloyd W.

Daybook, 1856-1861

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

310 pp.

Boards

32 x 21 cm.

Lawyer's accounts.

6-30-58

GUIDE

F- 5759

Williams, Lloyd W.

Ledger, 1875-1885

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

335 pp.

Leather

36 x 22 1-2 cm.

6-30-58

GUIDE

Full

F- 6425

Williams, Lucy

Music Score Book

71 Selections

Boards 34 x 27½ cm.

10-1-59

One negative available of
page 38

Williams, Matthew Jouett

Papers, 1847-1861

Columbia, Richland Co., S. C. and
Marietta, Cobb Co., Ga.

Cab. 51

4 items & 3 volumes

9-20-85

Williams, Matthew Jouett. Papers. Columbia,
Richland Co., S. C., and Marietta, Cobb Co., Ga.

Matthew J. Williams was appointed from Georgia in 1821 to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and graduated on July 1, 1825, under the name of Matthew R. T. Harrison. In his diary he mentions his stepfather, who had remarried after his mother's death, several times, but not by name. There is no evidence in the diary as to why he changed his name at some point in his life. On February 10, 1852, he did quote a

Williams, Matthew Jouett

2

compliment from Dr. A. B. Bache about the agreeable personality and mathematical talent he had displayed at West Point as "Mat Harrison." See List of Cadets Admitted into the United States Military Academy (1902).

Williams was promoted upon graduation to second lieutenant in the Artillery and sent to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe. From there he was transferred to the Infantry, where he served one and one-half years before resigning. Presumably he then studied law since

Williams, Matthew Jouett

3

from 1829 to 1835 he was a counselor-at-law in Lawrenceville, Georgia. While in that state he served as a major in the militia and as a member of the 1833 Convention for Remodeling the Constitution of Georgia. In 1835 he became a teacher in the high school in Cokesbury, South Carolina, and from 1840 to 1846 he served as its principal. From 1846 until late in October, 1853, when he left because of ill health, Williams was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy at South Carolina College, later the

Williams, Matthew Jouett

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University of South Carolina. He was president of the Board of Visitors of the U. S. Military Academy in 1850. He died in Marietta, Georgia, on June 23, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight. See Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy ..., Volume 1, or The Centennial of the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1802-1902, Vol. II (1904).

The items consist of a bill of 1858 for merchandise Williams had purchased in Marietta

from Edward Denmead, deeds for two lots of land in Marietta that he bought from Norman L. Chester, his physician brother-in-law, in 1855 and 1861, and the verses of two songs on the same sheet that celebrate the month of May.

The earliest volume is a commonplace book, containing several pages of accounts of Professor Williams dating from October 9, 1847, to October 19, 1849, and thirty-eight and a fraction pages of the names and addresses of people to whom he wrote letters between November 16, 1864,

Williams, Matthew Jouett

6

and December 29, 1868. This correspondence record and frequent mention in his diary of writing letters reveal that he kept in frequent touch with many relatives and friends.

The first volume of the two-volume diary for 1851-1852 and 1852-1853 opens on October 7, 1851, with a welcoming address to the students at the beginning of the term on October 7, 1851, at South Carolina College. He was substituting for President William C. Preston, who was ill. William does not often mention his wife and

Williams, Matthew Jouett

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children. The Williamses had a daughter Fannie and son Henry. He mentions Henry a number of times, though, once expressing concern whether he was pursuing the study of law as he should be.

In 1851, Williams expressed his opposition to secession by voting for the anti-secession candidates for the Southern Congress that was assembled to debate the issue. He served as regent of the "Lunatic Asylum" in Columbia, and in recording on October 2, 1852, a meeting of the regents he stated that he thought their

manner of deciding alleged insanity cases was "often hasty and inconsiderate." He was appointed in 1852 to the commission for public buildings in South Carolina and specifically for the "fire-proof" building.

Williams was eclectic in his reading and in his church attendance, although while in Columbia he was a member of the Washington Street Methodist Church. He was a deeply religious man and a serious reader. The friends he mentioned in his diary were frequently ministers of different

persuasions and physicians. He attended church frequently, sometimes going to a church of one denomination on Sunday morning and to one of another faith on Sunday afternoon. He sometimes gave the text of a sermon, always expressed his opinion of it, and he often described the minister's style of delivery whether he liked it or not. He also often gave his opinion of the people whom he met in his travels, recorded his opinion of his colleagues at South Carolina College, and sometimes gave a low opinion of the

Williams, Matthew Jouett

10

state's legislators. After Professor Francis Lieber had critized him sharply in a faculty meeting for the stand he had taken about the discipling of a student, he expanded upon an evaluation of Lieber he ahd recorded earlier, and the evaluations were far from favorable. Professor Maximilian La Borde was his neighbor, and it appears that he was perhaps one of his closest friends. For awhile after the Reverend James Henley Thornwell became president of South Carolina College, Williams was quite critical of

his addresses and sermons, but later he had only praise of him.

From Williams' diary one gets a glimpse of the routine of life at the College, such as early morning and evening prayers, his teaching and managing the observatory and telescope, and the examining of students by the faculty at the beginning and ending of terms. A few times he recorded being bored with teaching and his other duties at the College. Often he mentioned being not well in some respect. A number of times he

recorded the misconduct of students including two minor rebellions.

As soon as the College closed for the summer in 1851 and 1852, Williams, his wife, and possibly his daughter started south to visit relatives and friends in Cokesbury and Georgia. At least the second summer Fannie met them in Cokesbury when they returned; Henry had already left home. The hardships they experienced in rail and stagecoach traveling in those days are described in some detail. Mrs. Williams' father, J. Davant, was

a planter near Penfield, Georgia. Williams mentions his servants, but their number is never given. On October 11, 1853, he bought a Negro boy from a slave trader.

On August 10, 1853, Williams recorded his visit to the Georgia Military Institute in Marietta. On September 3-6, 1853, he recorded his low opinion of Mercer University and of several of its professors.

Late in August, 1853, while visiting relatives in Lawrenceville, Georgia, Williams suffered an

attack that blurred his vision, which was already defective, and gave him severe headaches that seem maybe to have been constant until he gave up teaching, upon the advice of his physician and urging of his colleagues, on October 26, 1853. He left Columbia immediately for Marietta. His diary ends there on November 13. Accounts for lumber purchased in 1853 and 1854 follow the last diary entry, as does a copy of a letter of June 16, 1851, that Williams wrote to William C. Preston, then president of South

Williams, Matthew Jouett

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Carolina College. He urged, since Preston had not met with the faculty that morning, presumably because of ill health, that he not attend the examination of students that afternoon. He went on to describe the way in which some of the professors conducted an examination.

Williams died on June 23, 1873, aged sixty-eight.

Williams, Nathaniel

Cab. 92

RETIRED FROM CIRCULATION; USE MICROFILM
Account Book and Letter Rook, 1758-1768*

Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

172 pp.

Vellum

33 X 21 cm.

11-5-33

Recataloged, 6-14-66

Copies available on microfilm.

*Includes brand registrations (5 pp.), 1808-1834, for Perquimans Co., N.C.

Williams, Nathaniel. Account Book and Letter Book, 1758-1768. Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Nathaniel Williams, ship captain, was the apparent owner of this volume that was used as both an account book and a letter book. His accounts and letters appear throughout the period, 1758-1768, while those for other individuals and companies are sporadic. According to the letter of Oct. 30, 1763, he was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, for

he noted the arrival of his wife there in 1762 and the birth of a son in 1763. This letter also has information about Mrs. Williams's father. Williams was the master of a number of ships whose commercial voyages were recorded in the volume. Usually he was responsible for goods that belonged to various Boston merchants, but the accounts include merchandise that was his investment. There may be some relationship between Williams and Perquimans County, North Carolina. The volume

Williams, Nathaniel

3

was used from 1808 to 1834 by John Wood, clerk of that county's court. Williams had considerable business dealings at Hertford and other ports in North Carolina.

The correspondence, 1762-1768, and the accounts, 1758-1768, record in detail the commercial transactions of a series of ships that traded with North America, Europe, and the West Indies. Ports of call are recorded in the following places: North Carolina, Massachusetts, Ireland, England, Gibraltar,

Williams, Nathaniel

4

Spain, Portugal, Fayal in the Azores, Cuba, and New Providence in the Bahamas. North Carolina is prominent in the accounts - especially Hertford and other places in Perquimans County. Edenton, Bacon Island, and Cape Lookout also appear. The accounts itemize the goods shipped and also the expenses of the voyages. The expenses reveal the wages payed to members of the crews. The correspondence includes comment on local and general business conditions as well as the specifics of transactions. The addressees

Williams, Nathaniel

5

are usually merchants at the various ports of call. The Boston merchants included John Scollay, John Melville, Joseph Barrell, John Erving, Jr., and James Perkins. Several ship captains associated with Williams and/or the Boston merchants also appear in the accounts and correspondence.

John Wood, clerk of the court in Perquimans County, used five pages of the volume to register the cattle marks of various persons, 1808-1834. Information about John Wood appears in Ellen Goode

Williams, Nathaniel

6

Winslow, History of Perquimans County . . .
(Raleigh, 1931), pp. 446-447.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Williams, Nathaniel

Account Book and Letter Book, 1758-1768

Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

3-28-74

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Williams, Nathaniel

Account Book and Letter Book, 1758-1768

Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

1 Reel

Positive

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

3-28-74

Williams, Norval.

Diaries, 1828-1833, 1844-1855. 2 items

Two manuscript diaries (1828-1833 and 1844-1855) kept by Norval Williams. Entries, not kept daily, generally relate to Washington, D.C., and the adjoining Maryland and Virginia areas and are of a religious nature.

Purchase: 4/13/91

Accessioned: 12/30/91

Acc. No: 91-139

Williams, Robert

Papers, 1813-14

Raleigh, Wake co., N.C.

Section A

11-5-51

2 items

GUIDE

Williams, Robert Papers, 1813-14

Raleigh, N. C. 2 items

Sketch.

Papers of Robert Williams, U.S. representative from N. C. (1797-1803) and adjutant general of the state (c. 1812-14), relating to the N.C. militia (1813) and the United States Military Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa. (See Biog. Directory of American Congress; Wheeler's, Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina, p. 419.)

Williams, Robert Gray

Papers, 1856-1946

Winchester, Frederick County, Va.

117 items & 6 vols.

3-13-74

SEE SHELF LIST

Williams, Robert Gray. Papers. Winchester,
Frederick County, Va.

Robert Gray Williams (1878-1946), lawyer, was born in Leesburg, Virginia. His parents were John James and Emilie (Gray) Williams. He received his education at Shenandoah Valley Academy in Winchester, the University of Virginia, and Roanoke College, Virginia, where he obtained the LL.D. degree in 1932. Williams was twice married, first to Elizabeth King in 1900 and then to Hilda B. Dean in 1940. In addition to

Williams, Robert Gray

2

his law practice in Winchester, he was city solicitor there for twelve years. He was president and/or counsel for various companies, such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Shenandoah Valley National Bank. Williams served his alma mater, the University of Virginia, as trustee of the Alumni Fund in 1923, member of the Board of Visitors, and rector. Various clubs and organizations, including the National Press Club and the American Bar Association, claimed his membership.

Williams, Robert Gray

3

The correspondence includes a letter in 1921 from Junius E. West requesting support as candidate for lieutenant governor of Virginia in an election which he won. A mimeographed letter from the Rodney Birch Research Associates to the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, advocated a plan for world peace. A copy was also sent to chain representatives of about 300 small town newspapers.

Since Williams was the attorney for Harry Flood Byrd, there are papers relating to him in

Williams, Robert Gray

4

this collection. Two letters concern stocks and bonds issued by H. F. Byrd and T. B. Byrd, Incorporated. In the financial papers are a receipt for charter and recording fees for that company, and a handwritten note giving the purposes and officers of the Byrd Orchard Corporation as well as the value of the orchards and Turkey Knob. Deeds, 1919-1940, in the legal papers record transactions made by Byrd.

Most of the collection consists of legal papers, 1856-1940. Primarily deeds, indentures,

Williams, Robert Gray

5

and wills from Virginia have been retained.
There is one stock certificate in 1908.

The miscellany includes a plat for "Waverly" near Winchester; a map of "Hackwood"; "Report Upon Water Supply and Purification, Winchester, Virginia"; and "General Rules and Regulations Under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939." The blindness of Charles B. Rouss, merchant and philanthropist, and an address by John Warwick Daniel at the unveiling of a statue of Robert E. Lee at Washington and Lee University are the

Williams, Robert Gray

6

subjects of the two clippings in the collection.

A copy of a broadside in 1921, which was used by Junius E. West in his campaign for lieutenant governor, is in the printed material. Other broadsides concern the Florence Railroad and Improvement Company, and the Hagerstown Manufacturing, Mining and Land Improvement Company. The pamphlets and leaflets contain items written by Gus W. Dyer and Rennie L. Arnold, as well as pamphlets for the 1930's concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Williams, Robert Gray

7

Company, the Shenandoah Valley Academy, the Curtis Publishing Company, Virginia laws, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. There is a photograph of the Prince William Hotel in Manassas, Virginia.